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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE


## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Destroyer Lease Queried
### Salmon and Oil as Irritants
### Gold Hoards Yield Billion

¶ **Secretary Hull's request to Congress** for the leasing of six inactive American naval destroyers to Brazil is stirring opposition at home, in Latin America, and especially in Germany.

The sequence of events leading to proposed co-operation with Brazil in building up her defense forces forms a revealing test case in international relations. In July the United States announced a loan of $60,000,000 to Brazil, accompanying renewed trade understandings.

Germany objected. Even that early the trail of trade relations could be seen crossing the trail of political relations. The conflict became more apparent when Brazil a week ago cancelled negotiations with Germany for a coffee deal.

¶ **Only four days after that,** Mr. Hull asked Congress to authorize the lease of warships to Brazil. His expressed reasons disclosed concern in the State Department over efforts of European powers to drive trade wedges deeper into the New World. By implication, there appeared concern over possible further penetration of fascist theories of government into Latin America.

**Mr. Hull's course** is charted squarely in line with the "good-neighbor" policy toward Latin America. It also fits in with the enlarged conception of the Monroe Doctrine as mutual defense by all American republics of their liberties.

¶ **But the following objections** have been voiced:

**Washington:** A clause in the 1936 Naval Treaty is held to forbid the lease.

**Buenos Aires:** The city where a revamped American peace structure was built last December seriously questions the Hull plan. Many newspapers denounce it roundly.

**Berlin:** Germans who objected to trade and financial aspects of the Hull policy in Brazil are incensed over the new military device.

¶ **Taken by itself,** this train of events again underlines the necessity for economic peace as a basis for political peace. But the news currently throws several other similar situations into bold relief.

**Salmon fishers** on the North Pacific Coast have laid before Mr. Hull charges of alleged illegal harvesting of the fish by Japanese boats and floating canneries.

**Alien oil firms** in Mexico—American and British—face closing down if certain wage laws are passed.

**Germany sees Russia's potential** order for three 35,000-ton battleships in the United States as an effort to win a financial and commercial lever in Washington.

¶ **German irritation** on at least two counts thus occurs at the very moment when Berlin has finally joined some 40 nations in making a favorable reply to Mr. Hull's recent appeal for peaceful settlement of international disputes. Is it not clear that statements of pacific intentions are wisps blown easily away when nations find themselves on the tempest-swept ground of unsolved economic problems?

Also, Mr. Hull is finding that the veiled coupling of armed force—even defensive force—with policies of diplomatic and commercial good will, may tear down more peace in a day than conferences can build in years.

¶ **With most everyone looking skyward** these nights in search of Finsler's Comet, a Rochester firm reports completion of a photographic lens that expands the stellar horizon by millions of light years.

**It was all there before.** The lens merely opens it to our vision. Would it be too much to say that wider vision and deeper insight into eternal verities of being and the spiritual universe can also make possible a fuller experience of the harmonious relations between men and nations which alone can satisfy?

¶ **Hoarding of gold,** a salient feature of the depression years, has relaxed by some $1,000,000,000 in the past six months, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin at Washington.

Hoarding, like unwise spending, stands at one extreme apart from the flow of give-and-take which constitutes a currency's reason for being. How far material gold is from being true substance is shown by adverse effects which gold itself can have on business through an excess as well as a deficiency. Substance, in this case, is seen more in business, confidence than in any metal.

¶ **"No! No!" cried Rabbi Stephen Wise** of New York as the World Zionist Congress at Zürich voted to negotiate with Britain on partition of Palestine. But there were only 158 "no" votes, and 304 in favor of the plan advocated by Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

The prospect of having a state of their own prevailed, although many Jews still oppose details of the British project. Geneva prepares for renewed Jewish insistence before the Mandates Commission that the proposed state should be larger than Britain outlines.

## In The Boston Section:

Ice and Boat Strikes Widely Effective Due to Heat.
R. I. Governor Halts Reddening of Vermont Milk As Too Drastic.
Race Track Betting Repeal Drive Gets Underway.
Mayor Files Bill in Equity to Break Fin. Com. Gag.

**and News from All New England**

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

## Technology and Chemistry: Synthesis Opens New Fields For Industrial Development

*Following is the eighth of a series of articles on the technological progress report of the National Resources Committee.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON Aug. 11—Vast new chemical developments lifting burdens from the backs of men are foreseen by the National Resources Board in its recently-completed study of technological trends.

Just what they will be and how they will be used, the committee does not venture to predict. But it is sure they will have profound effects on industry, ending old jobs and creating new ones.

For instance, milk bottles may give way to paper containers, but glass factories will find a new demand for glass bricks offering insulating and lighting advantages.

The chemistry industry is credited by the committee with having created a fourth kingdom and a fifth estate during the present century. "There has been added to the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, the new one of synthesis; while to the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, the commons and the press, there must now be added the fifth estate of the scientists, who more than all the others, guide the destinies of modern civilization," says the report.

"Doubtless," it concludes, "the inventions through science in the future will continue to change industry to the point of causing periods of difficult adjustment for employees, unless planning provides some way to lessen this difficulty. Old industries and certainly old products will disappear in favor of new ones.

"A wise use of what is provided will create greater leisure and more

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## Pennsylvania Cut In Rates Fought By Power Firms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 11—Power interests in Pennsylvania are today mobilized back of a strong array of legal talent to oppose the efforts of the Commonwealth's utility commission to force lower rates for users of electricity.

The first brush between the utility lawyers and those of the commission took place in Scranton on Monday, when attorneys for the Edison Power and Light Company in York applied for and obtained three weeks to file briefs. When this was granted, Judge J. Warren Davis, of the United States Circuit Court, granted the attorneys for the commission two weeks additional to reply. Judge Davis then indicated it would be about seven weeks before a decision could be expected.

**Company Seeks Injunction**

Walter Biddle Saul, of Philadelphia; Clarence W. Miles, of Baltimore, and Morgan S. Kaufman, of Scranton, attorneys for the Edison company, held before the Federal Circuit Court that the rate set by the commission was confiscatory. Denying this, Edward Knuff and S. Graff Miller, attorneys for the commission, declared the rate the public service body was endeavoring to put into effect would permit a return of 7 per cent on the company's investment.

The company, in taking the case into court, is seeking an injunction to prevent the commission from imposing temporary rates during a rate investigation.

The commission was set up by act passed by the Assembly this year and under the law has authority to im-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

## All-Round Bumper Farm Yield Is Seen

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—So uniformly and abundantly are American farm lands yielding their increase this year that the Department of Agriculture predicts an "all-round adequate supply of food, feed, forage and fiber." Meanwhile, word comes from abroad that Europe's wheat crop, to take one of the most important staples, is approaching another bumper year.

"Epic of Harvest Time": Weekly Magazine Section.
Yeasty estimates of American Crop Reporting Board; Europe's wheat burgeons: Financial Page.

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### Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent.

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## Buying Power In Britain Hit By Price Jump

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—On shop counters of Britain prices are now being marked sharply up. Food is up—clothing is up—and so are kitchen utensils, furniture, fabrics and linoleum.

As a result, a Monitor investigation shows:

Housewives find last year's pound now only buys relatively 18 shillings worth of family needs.

Workers are demanding wage increases.

The small shopkeeper, working on a narrow margin of profit, claims to be losing business rapidly to the big stores, which have not yet had to pass on to the customer such a large share of rising prices.

Official statistics declare that the cost of living in May, 1937, had increased about 5½ per cent on the cost in May, 1936. Food prices alone are said to have increased by about 8½ per cent. But the Monitor investigation indicates that these figures, striking as they are, do not

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## Russia Offers China Air Aid, Shanghai Hears

### Increasing Signs Noted of Soviet Entering Chinese Picture

### Peiping Proposal

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11 — Official Chinese opinion here puts little faith in the calm now pervading the Sino-Japanese dispute. They see no cause for optimism in the fact that the Japanese have evacuated the Yangtse area and that they are willing to negotiate diplomatically the incident at the Hungjao here, when two Japanese were shot, rather than take recourse to direct action.

There are increasing signs that Russia is entering the picture, despite efforts to exclude her. Japan is understood to have offered Nanking full restoration of Peiping and Tientsin to the status before the recent outbreak in exchange for Chinese recognition of Manchoukuo plus a free hand in Inner Mongolia, notably Chahar and Suiyuan. This Nanking appears to have refused.

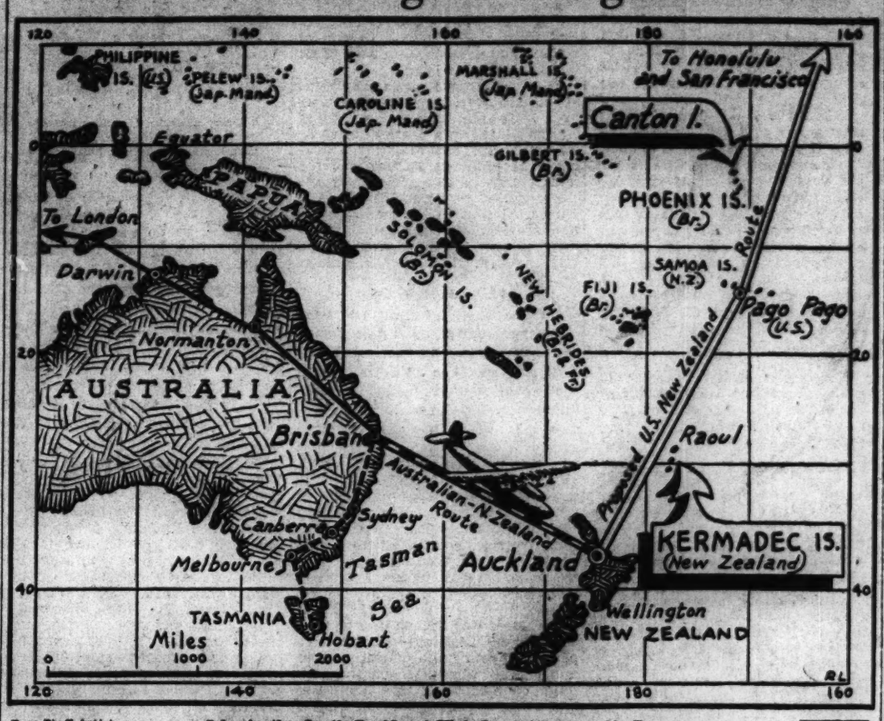
There are multiplying rumors of Russian offers of collaboration with China in the event of major hostilities. These include the possibility of utilizing 500 bombing pursuit planes from Vladivostok, plus the assistance of a technical personnel of 2000. This is entirely unconfirmable but it is regarded as a logical development from the Nanking truce with the Chinese Reds months ago, coupled with Russian border clashes and belief in some quarters that a Russo-Japanese war eventually is inevitable whether with China as partner or not.

Chinese troop concentrations and other preparations are quietly proceeding and strategy is believed to envisage an initial blow after which Japanese reinforcements undoubtedly would be effective; but the Chinese would strike to prevent concentrated operation of mechanized units, spreading hostilities into something resembling guerrilla warfare with an intent to sap Japanese economic strength through a prolonged campaign.

Informed observers continue to adhere to the conservative point of view, discounting much of Chinese excitement as due to protracted strain and believing that diplomatic avenues are by no means exhausted. However, no one watching the situation at first hand can discount the gathering momentum of Chinese public opinion and the resentment of the Japanese attitude since the autumn of 1931, which means that the Nanking Government cannot deliver a stop-gap arrangement without risking its own continuance.

**Japan censors Peiping books; Tokyo widens emergency taxes; Japan restrained by war costs; China lacks centralization: Page 5.**

## Aviation Focuses Light on Forgotten Islands




By a Staff Artist

**Isles in the South Pacific of High Importance as Air Bases**

**The Nations Examine Their Claims to Sovereignty as New Plane Lines Are Planned**

## Storm of Protest Is Aroused Over U.S. Naval Loan to Brazil

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A diplomatic tempest stormed here today over the State Department's request for Congressional authority under which it proposes to lease six old United States destroyers to Brazil.

At the Navy Department, a press conference scheduled with Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson was canceled. President Roosevelt summoned Admiral William H. Leahy, chief of naval operations, and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to the White House. An official rule of silence was put into effect as reports began to come in of outbursts of protest in Argentina and of disapproval in some European capitals.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, came to the defense of the proposal explaining that all South American republics had been fully informed of the Government's intentions in the matter, that they could have no reasonable grounds for "alarm" and that actually the proposal is a "friendly gesture."

**One Reason for Loan**

It was learned authoritatively that if Britain or any other participant in the 1936 naval treaty should formally protest the plan the United States would drop it. Otherwise the State Department has every intention of going through with it.

One explanation of why the State Department is so anxious to turn six old American destroyers over to Brazil on lease is so that Brazil would be able at least to go through the motions of co-operating with the American Navy in the event of any foreign aggression against any part of the American continents.

Argentina and Chile both have quite respectable navies—as South American navies go. Brazil is well behind in the procession, but wants to catch up. She now has three new destroyers under construction in her own ship yards and has advertised for bids on six more elsewhere. These bids have not yet been let. Pending the completion of these new ships she has asked for the loan of six United States destroyers to train crews for the new ships.

**Argentina Leads Protest**

Protests are loudest from Argentina where press opinion would appear to represent a reluctance to lose its wide margin of naval superiority over Brazil regardless of the fact that the same opportunity to borrow old United States destroyers is open to Argentina or any other American republic.

No official comment has been received from London and it is considered unlikely that there will be an official protest. However, it is pointed out in informed quarters here that if the United States establishes a precedent for circumvention of Article 22 of the new naval treaty in this fashion it might be widely employed in Europe by naval powers to aid their weaker allies.

It is suggested, for example, that Germany or Italy might plausibly loan destroyers to the Spanish insurgents for "training purposes."

The naval treaty prohibits the transfer of war ships from a signatory to any other country in such manner that they would become part of "any foreign navy." The State Department contention is that the leased destroyers will never be incoorporated in the Brazilian Navy. It is insisted, also, that they would be reclaimed immediately if Brazil went to war independently, or if a civil war should develop in Brazil.

It is learned that such assurances were communicated to all American governments when the State Department requested authorization from Congress last Saturday.

## Aviation Prizes Long Neglected Isles of Pacific

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The names of almost forgotten islands scattered through the south Pacific have come into prominence through aviation plans linking the American continent with Australia and New Zealand. Many of these tiny islands have large lagoons, well protected from the heavy Pacific swell, thus giving splendid facilities for seaplanes. Their ownership, once a question of doubt and certainly of indifference, is now important, and New Zealand, situated at the extreme southwestern border of a great expanse of sea, has shown great activity over some of the island groups. An expedition by the small cruiser Leith, attached to the New Zealand naval squadron, aroused great public curiosity 12 months ago, and it has now transpired that one of its calling places was Canton Island, in the Phoenix Group, due north of Samoa and directly on the course from Fiji to Hawaii.

Astronomers from the United States and New Zealand, who cooperated in the recent observation of the solar eclipse, landed on Canton Island, where there is only one recognized anchorage for large craft. The Americans had come in the Avocet, one of the units of the air arm of the U. S. A. Navy, which was in the anchorage when H. M. S. Wellington of the New Zealand division of the Royal Navy arrived with the party from New Zealand. In formal assertion of Britain's prior rights to Canton Island, the commander of the Wellington requested the captain of the American vessel to vacate the anchorage.

**Interested in Aviation**

The request was politely refused, with the intimation that there were other good anchorages near by. With the aid of the Americans, a suitable position was found for the British warship, and both captains agreed that the dispute was outside their jurisdiction. They radioed their respective governments, and the incident is one for adjustment through diplomatic channels.

The return of the astronomers to New Zealand enabled these facts to be ascertained, and an official statement was issued by Peter Fraser, acting prime minister, who said that the information had been trans-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## President Puts Up Bar Against Congress' Bolt

### Still Holds Whip Hand in Spite of Court Rout—Senate Grows Timid

### To Mend Fences

### House Gets Reorganization Bill in Midst of Rush for Adjournment

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The House ended this session's epochal court controversy today by approving the lower court procedure bill and sending it to the White House. The action consisted of approving a conference report which the Senate had yesterday accepted without a word of debate.**

**Deleted from the measure were President Roosevelt's recommendations relating to enlarging the Supreme Court.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—As the seventy-fifth Congress stampedes down the homestretch, President Roosevelt, more than ever, appears to hold the whip hand.

Congress has done more work in the past three weeks than in the past three months. No President expects to get his complete program through Congress, but recent events have emphasized that Mr. Roosevelt is in a position to get much that he desires—and that he is getting it.

Facing strong possibility of defeat in first attempts to pry the wage bill loose from the Rules Committee, House leaders today postponed a scheduled meeting of that body. The decision was taken after a conference between Speaker William B. Bankhead, Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, and Representative John O'Connor, committee chairman. Charles West, White House contact man, also attended.

Congress is awed and a little scared by its defiance of President Roosevelt in the Supreme Court reorganization fight. It has been shown clearly that most of the Democrats who parted company with him on that issue now seek to rehabilitate themselves in his good graces. They are eager to make a show of loyalty.

In the next place, Mr. Roosevelt has in any event overwhelming paper majorities in both houses of Congress, and even violent revolts leave him with the necessary votes to get what he wants.

**Checkrein on Congress**

Finally, Congress wants to quit. Mr. Roosevelt seems lackadaisical about quitting. He gives the impression of being willing to stay all summer, if need be, in the air-cooled White House. Congress appears willing to pay a higher and higher price for the privilege of going home. And Mr. Roosevelt is unobtrusively offering new bills for Congress to pass; bills which had been supposed to be killed for this session. Latest of these is the House Bill for executive reorganization, now suddenly revived in a surprising new administration maneuver.

It is difficult to steer galloping horses, and Congress today is on the gallop. The gallop may turn into a runaway, and then neither Mr. Roosevelt nor anyone else could hold Congress in session. But that seems highly improbable. Mr. Roosevelt has an efficient bit and spur. Senators who revolted from Mr. Roosevelt on the Supreme Court issue already fear for their seats.

The real test came back on the vote to recommit the wages and hours bill in the Senate. Up to that time it looked as if Mr. Roosevelt's prestige was damaged by the court fight beyond recall.

**The Whip Swings Again**

But Roosevelt forces blocked the effort to recommit 48 to 36, in a roll call that marked the session's real turning point and the rest of the term was clearly indicated. After that test of strength the bill itself shot through 2 to 1.

Congress would like above anything else at present to get away from Washington by the twenty-first. Leaders have artfully encouraged this desire by hinting that it might even be possible to wind up work by the seventeenth, or eighteenth. But now Mr. Roosevelt cracks down once more. There will be no crop loans until there is legislation for crop control, he repeats at his press conference.

In some quarters this stand is interpreted as menacing passage of other parts of the Administration program. But from first-hand observation of the present temper of Congress it would seem more likely that after initial stampings and pawings Congress would ultimately continue on the course it has begun, a course of obeying the President.

With the country as a whole, Mr. Roosevelt's farm-loan attitude is likely to be regarded as unassailable. Threatened with a big cotton surplus, and with prices already declining, southern representatives want quick action to bolster the price. Behind the cotton men are the corn, the wheat, and the tobacco blocs.

The rate at which Congress is moving may be judged by the fact that the conference report on the judiciary reorganization bill was passed in a twinkling in the Senate yesterday. Only 12 members were present.

Under its privileged status the new House reorganization bill can be brought up this week.

The Senate passed a bill banning picketing of embassies and consulates, and sent it to the House.

## Propaganda: Boomerang to Brewers

### Canada Acts to Tighten Radio Ban Against Liquor Ads

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—A more realistic application of the radio broadcasting regulations which now forbid liquor advertising on the Canadian airwaves is in prospect following a recent meeting of the governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The ruling applies in provinces where newspapers and magazines are not permitted to accept liquor advertising.

It was announced that no liquor advertising would be accepted for corporation stations and that such advertising would not be permitted over privately-owned outlets.

Oct. 1 is the date which has been set for the enforcement of the revitalized regulations.

In the meantime all continuities of programs sponsored by liquor companies and sent out over private stations must be submitted to the corporation.

**Issue in the Provinces**

The fate of radio liquor advertising in provinces where it is legal for the brewers and distillers to buy space in the newspapers and magazines has not yet been decided. This question will be discussed at the next meeting of the board of governors.

If private radio stations are successful in demanding equal rights with the newspapers in these provinces it will mean that liquor-sponsored programs will be available to almost every radio set in Canada. The Maritimes and Ontario are the only provinces where liquor or beer advertising is not permitted in publications. If Quebec stations win the right to accept these contracts the programs will reach all points in eastern Ontario. The rest of the province could be covered by an enterprising brewer or distiller by buying time on a border United States station.

Speaking of their decision to enforce the ban the governors stated, "spot announcements, including time signals, associated with the advertisement of wine and beer shall not be accepted for broadcasting by the privately-owned stations throughout Canada."

In the foregoing declaration the corporation did nothing more than recognise radio advertising rules which are now in existence but which have been evaded with impunity across the Dominion. Pressure had been brought to bear on them for a declaration of policy by temperance organizations and publishers in provinces where newspaper liquor ads were barred.

Since most provinces permit liquor advertising in the press and since the contracts existing between private stations and the liquor companies will not be affected immediately by the recent ruling of the board their decision to enforce the ban is not regarded as sweeping. The declaration of policy is so worded that the ban applies to programs "associated with the advertisement of wine and beer."

It has been shown in the past that so long as air time is available to brewers and distillers they will find it possible to observe the letter of the regulations banning the mention of their product and yet at the same time bring it to the attention of listeners.

**"Bootleg" Advertising**

An example of this type of "bootleg" advertising is to be found in eastern Canada where a brewery also makes ginger ale. This firm uses the radio extensively and announcers laud the excellence of their "beverages." Distillers sponsor programs during which the quality of their anti-freeze preparations is extolled. Brewers pay for panegyrics to their bran mash and its nutritive value to hogs. The mash is often given away to farmers who will bring their wagons around to the breweries and get it, for the material is a by-product of no great commercial value in the manufacture of beer.

### Nine Kansas Dailies Now Ban Beer Ads

New York, Aug. 11

**In the list of newspapers in the United States which refuse to accept beer advertising, nine Kansas dailies can now be included, according to the current American Brewer magazine.**

**The publication reprints a list compiled by William Allen White, publisher of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette. It says that the Kansas newspapers which ban "beer copy" are the Fort Scott Tribune, the Iola Register, the Parsons Sun, the Coffeyville Journal, the Winfield Courier, the Abilene Chronicle, the Kansas City Kansan, the Topeka Capital and the Emporia Gazette.**

### Beer Industry Alarmed as Publicity Aims Are Disclosed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Sentiments ranging from indignation to serious reflection on house-cleaning were evoked in abundant measure among the brewers as a result of The Christian Science Monitor's series of articles on beer's new publicity campaign through the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation.

"We strongly recommend to our readers," wrote the editor of the Brewers' Journal on July 15, "that they secure the entire series and read and study them. Naturally you won't agree with all their statements, arguments, or conclusions, but they will serve to impress upon you that there is no fluke in our prediction that if the brewers stuck their necks out, as the proposed foundation proposed, they would expect to get slapped on both cheeks and to wind up with, at least, a headache."

This important trade monthly continues with many and effective quotations from the Monitor series, presented without comment. Then the editor concludes:

"We just can't help repeating one of the statements of the proposed Foundation: 'Over a period of time, the facts and opinions the Foundation is broadcasting about beer will modify the thought and action of the American people.'

"To which we answer: 'Not unless there is a definite reversal of policy, plans, actions, and speeches. You can't win a war by just talking about your good qualities, refusing to recognise the dangers that lurk in the crags and crannies, or in merely making claims that are either the product of ignorance or prejudice."

**Food Idea Rejected**

Then the editor gives his own definition of beer, greatly contrasting with the main basis of recent brewery campaigns on the theme that "Beer Is a Food." In the following statement are several notable qualifications: "properly made" and "properly used," both of which are very broad and sometimes admittedly lacking. He writes:

"Beer is a wholesome, good-fellowship beverage, with just enough natural alcoholic content to make it a zestful drink. Properly made of

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## Diminishing of the Decibels Brings New York Some Quiet

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Noise abatement drives and official pronouncements against unnecessarily loud sounds doubtless have had some effect in subduing the rowdy decibels of New York City streets, but, as compared to the vast din remaining to be quieted, the progress so far appears almost microscopic, according to engineers. While, they hold, delicate instruments may detect substantial elements leading to silence, not so the human ear.

Yet although those same ears continue to be offended by a cacophonous roar from the streets, the League for Less Noise reports a declining trend in the number of complaints, which has encouraged officials to think the drive that began 23 months ago has begun to produce results in the form of a quieter city.

During July the league received only a dozen letters of complaint, confirming the observations of the staff that indignant citizens had become inured to noise or else were appeased or had decided to make the best of a noisy city so long as they had to live in it. Normally the league receives from 20 to 25 complaints a month.

One explanation for the improvement was held to consist of 1403 summonses handed out by the Police Department for violation of the anti-noise ordinance in June. This was seen as the greatest show of police activity in the field since passage of the anti-noise legislation on May 1 last May.

Complaints of noise arising from the movement of motor traffic continue to characterize the reactions of New Yorkers to the noise abatement program. Many object to loud honking of automobile horns. Rumbling and banging of motor trucks,

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## Ecuador's Dictator Elected President

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 11 (AP)—Federico Paez, military dictator of Ecuador since September, 1935, was elected provisional constitutional President yesterday by the National Assembly.

After prolonged discussion, the Assembly issued an accord conceding freedom of the press and declaring ineffective sanctions imposed on various newspapers and other publications.

It also conceded a general amnesty to all Ecuadorians who, for political reasons had been "detained, confined, exiled or sentenced."

At the same time, however, a constitutional convention was expected to bring forward a Constitution, backed by Señor Paez, which would greatly increase the powers of the President.

# Convention Retains Curb on War

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, August 17, 1787.

War ought to be harder to make than peace, thought the Constitutional Convention today, and accordingly it rejected overwhelmingly proposals that either the Senate or the President alone, instead of the whole Legislature, should have authority to declare war.

Charles Pinckney moved to strike out this power from among the list delegated to the legislative branch, objecting that the action of the two houses together would be too slow, that the House of Representatives would meet but once a year and be too numerous for deliberations. Besides, considering that the Senate has the power to make treaties, "It would be singular for one authority to make war, another peace."

Another South Carolinian, Mr. Butler, thought the objections against the Legislature lie in a great measure against the Senate. He was for vesting the power in the President, the Executive—as it is in all other countries—believing the President would make war only when the nation would support it.

**Differences Cited**

But Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut replied to Mr. Pinckney that there is a material difference between the cases of making war or making peace. "It should be more easy to get out of war than into it. War also is a simple and overt declaration; peace is attended with intricate and secret negotiations."

And Elbridge Gerry avowed he never expected to hear in a republic a motion to empower the Executive alone to declare war. Col. George Mason was "against giving the power of war to the Executive, because not safely to be trusted with it, or to the Senate, because not so constructed as to receive it." Speakers assumed, though, that the Executive would have "power to repel sudden attacks."

The Pinckney motion was disapproved by such an evident majority that the roll of states was not called, and the Butler proposal was not even brought to a vote.

**Curb on Federal Power**

Mr. Butler then moved that the whole Legislature should be required to make peace if they were to have the power of war, and Mr. Gerry seconded him; but this was defeated by a unanimous vote of the States.

The day's session also failed to adopt an article of the draft Constitution which would have authorized the National Government "to subdue a rebellion in any State on the application of its legislature."

Opposition to this clause caused Gouverneur Morris to exclaim, "We are acting a very strange part. We first form a strong man to protect us, and at the same time wish to tie his hands behind him!"

But there were various misgivings about what Mr. Gerry termed "letting loose the myrmidons of the United States on a State without its consent," especially after Mr. Pinckney had proposed leaving out the requirement of a request from the state legislature. "More blood would have been spilt in Massachusetts in the late insurrection (Shays' rebellion) if the general authority had intermeddled," this New Englander believed.

**Proposal Rejected**

Even after the meaning had been sharpened down by amendments, the section failed by a narrow vote.

In affirming the authorization to the Legislature "to appoint a Treasurer by ballot," the convention made a ruling which may have some weight as a precedent, when it comes to decide how the houses shall ballot in their election of the President. It voted that the Senate and House of Representatives should ballot jointly for the Treasurer instead of separately with a check on each other.

Authority to "constitute inferior tribunals" in the judiciary department was approved, and after some debate the clause on federal criminal statutes was refined to read that the National Legislature should have power "to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, counterfeiting the securities and current coining of the United States, and offenses against the law of nations."

**1787— Making the Constitution —1937**

*Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being 'reported' by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.*

*When the committee of detail reported its draft Constitution after the recess at the end of July, the convention had before it for the first time a list of specified and limited powers to be given to the legislative branch of the new Government. It has entered upon a consideration of these after confirming the veto power intended to be given to the Executive. Today: Convention rejected proposal that either the President or the Senate alone, instead of the whole Legislature, should have authority to declare war.*

*Tomorrow: Delegates refer to grand committee the questions of the proposed assumption of state debts and regulation of the militia.*

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# Washington State Tightens Up Laws Governing Liquor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 11—Sunday closing of beer and wine vending places went into effect throughout this state on Aug. 7. From Saturday at midnight until Monday no wine or beer may be sold anywhere. This begins the enforcement of a statute which after two years and more of buffeting has become a hard and fast law through a recent decision of the State Supreme Court.

More recent legislation went into effect the preceding week when all beer taverns, providing entertainment other than mechanical music, must pay a license. The intention of this law is to do away with what are known as "honky tonks" and limit taverns to licensed ones more easily controlled.

Other restrictions, bearing out the repeated declaration of the State Liquor Board that it is aiming at restraint rather than increased sales, are manifested in the higher price of liquor and the earlier closing of liquor stores. Suburban stores now close at 9 o'clock 5 nights in the week and 10 on Saturdays. By closing earlier, the board states that the more undesirable class of customers is avoided.

# American Lore Put on Air

*Writer of 'Stars Fell on Alabama' tells how he has searched out legends of American countryside for his books and talks—Nation's history found to go back to a not so remote past.*

**News in Radio**

Carl Carmer
Takes Up Account of United States Where Historians Leave Off

In his "Stars Fell on Alabama" and, later, in "Listen for the Lonesome Drum," Carl Carmer says all he was trying to do was to "brighten up a few corners overlooked by the historians." And that gives the point of what he means when he says that his "Your Neck o' the Woods," which has stolen on the air waves so unostentatiously that a lot of people don't even know yet that it's there, "is really a logical development"; for in its way it, too, aims to brighten up a few corners overlooked by the historians.

"Your Neck o' the Woods" comes Monday nights at 10:30 over CBS. That makes it sort of late for some sections of good, early-to-bed, early-to-rise New Englanders, but pretty good for Californians. The fact is the program is pretty unusual because it really does quite simply what many a program has tried to do and just missed. It picks out people whom only their own neighborhoods knew, and songs that everyone has known or heard of at some time but forgotten, and bits of legend that are part of the more informal history of the essential country, and ties them all together without effort, making little cameos of forgotten times.

It grinds no axes, cuts no ice, saws no wood, but it gives you a feeling of having become acquainted in a pleasant way with the people and affairs of a neighborhood which, maybe, you always intended to visit some day when you got around to it.

If you were the most persistent student of the lore of a neighborhood in the world, it would take you a long time to dig out what Mr. Carmer has dug out for you. Maybe, even, you couldn't do it at all; for it takes a special kind of investigator to get people to deliver over the lore of their places, and of the people who were gone when they were young. Mr. Carmer says you get such information by being a listener, rather than a talker.

"If you're friendly, and don't talk yourself, you're a gold mine in certain places in this country; because everyone likes to talk; a man's local friends—or a woman's—all want to talk as much as he or she does, and there isn't time enough for everybody. So, when I am wanting to hear about things that have happened in places, and about people who once lived there, I just go, dig in, and wait around. Because I know that, when they get used to me, the flood gates will open. . . ."

**Understands People**

Looking at Mr. Carmer across the cool space of a living room from which the dancing heat of a tropic day has been shut, out, you get the feeling that here is a man people would talk to.

He is a big man, a good composite picture of an army major, but without the stuffed shirt accent. His hair would be blond, if you could shut off its color from the bronzest tan a man ever had. He has a quick smile, and the tone of his voice is not only interesting but interested.

He had written a couple of books of verse before he wrote his "Stars Fell on Alabama," but he came naturally by the choice of background for the second book, which was "Listen for the Lonesome Drum," because the Carmers all lived in upstate New York until his father's generation, when they began to spread out in the usual family fan—of one lawyer, one doctor, one teacher; his father was the teacher. As the years went by he became a local superintendent of schools, and Carl Carmer says now: "Everything—all my own interests in American life I can see have derived from my father's characteristic and enormous interest in people."

The Carmer family is a good American family. That is, it has the co-ordinated consecutiveness of the genuine American family. It settled in New Amsterdam in 1650. Isaac, who would be called in New England The Pioneer, lived from 1750 to 1853; he fought in the Revolution and didn't go upstate until 1800; and he saw the history of the American Republic imagined, planned and made. Carl Carmer's grandfather was 25 years old when Isaac passed on, at the age of 103. Carl Carmer was 22 when his grandfather passed on, at the age of 94.

"These incidents," said he, "showed me in a curiously intimate way that the history of America is really quite brief, in the way of time. When I stop to think that I knew intimately, in my grandfather, a man who knew intimately a Revolutionary soldier, it brings a period which we are inclined to view as indistinct, into very clear outlines for me."

Mr. Carmer's writing is very much like him. It has an air of easy narrative; you will have noticed it if you've listened to "Your Neck o' the Woods," which has no pattern, but is rather like a good hooked rug, flecked with the gleam of silk, the softness of colors that were once perhaps strong and harsh but have mellowed and smoothed and become easy of blending, falling naturally into place. Two or three songs, long forgotten even by the descendants of people who used to have them for part of their lives; a string of strange community names, the sonorous, or rhythmic or pictorial names of sections which conjure up pictures of very different days from these. And a story or two, or a legend whose influence colored the life of a community subtly for several generations.

## Radio Brevities

Authority has been requested from the Federal Communications Commission by the General Electric Company to build a new short wave station on the Pacific coast to be operated on the frequencies of 9530 and 15,330 kilocycles, the same frequencies now used by its Schenectady stations. The stations would be designed to radiocast on 20 kilowatts with maximum reception in the Orient.

In a bit of "dog days" figuring, statisticians of the magazine, Radio Today, have estimated that by the end of 1937, assuming a production of 9,000,000 sets this year, there will be some 37,000,000 radio sets in the United States. These are divided up into the following classifications:

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. homes with radio | 28,000,000 |
| Extra sets in above homes | 6,000,000 |
| Automobile sets | 3,000,000 |

Sponsored programs from the United States' radio networks will be allowed to be radiocast in Canada over the network of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission under a new ruling. Actual radiocasting now awaits decision of American sponsors to use Canadian stations.

A radio set which obtains its power from a generator operated by a hot air motor has been reported in Zwickau, Saxony, Germany. The hot air is obtained from a small wick stove burning ordinary fuel oil.

The republic of San Salvador has begun a campaign against "man-made static" by a decree that all industrial electrical equipment must be provided with filters to eliminate interference with radio reception.

## Forest Land Purchases

Purchase of land for federal forests was first authorized in 1911.

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# New Deal Dinner Hears Organ Play The Last Roundup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—The Democratic senators' "harmony" dinner, with President Roosevelt absent, passed off without untoward incident last night.

A letter from the President, devoted only to praise of Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, the new majority leader, in whose honor the dinner was held, was read by the Vice-President.

An organist played "The Last Roundup," but its sad strains and implications added little to the dinner, and the pair of live pigeons—masquerading as "doves of peace"—which perched on the beams of the dining hall, were also a mixed blessing.

Not all of the 80 senators present at the dinner were able to make speeches, but as many as possible did—most of them paying tribute to Senator Barkley. Little of political importance was contained in these speeches, unless it might be read into the following cryptic words from Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the party whip:

**Senate Will Say What**

"The Senate must beware of those persons who do not have the courage to be good Republicans nor the common sense to be good Democrats. We must be on our guard against those who have not been indoctrinated with sound democratic and constitutional principles." To some this was a criticism of progressives like Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who was a recent guest of the President on a week-end cruise. But it was impossible to tell exactly what the reference did mean.

Senator Barkley was quoted as delivering the following ringing declaration of independence: "Let us keep in balance the executive and legislative branches of our Government. In piloting the Senate I intend to have the Senate tell the other branches of the Government what we will agree to, and not to have them tell us."

The President, in writing to 'Dear Jack' apart from referring to Senator Barkley's well known ability to sing "Wagon Wheels" in a reverberant bass, also wrote:

**The Quality of Friendship**

The quality of a man's friendship is always a safe barometer of his character and in the case of Alben Barkley this is particularly true. And it is as an old friend that I write this note; that I embrace the opportunity to add my testimony to the words of his other old friends and colleagues who will speak tonight in token of their appreciation and affection for this man.

Alben is not only a political friend but is a friend in a very real and very deep personal sense. Our associations cover long and delightful years. We have traveled together; we have barnstormed together; we have known the exultation of victory and we have been together in times of mutual commiseration.

I know that everyone present this evening will agree with me that Alben Barkley is greatly distinguished for the things he does not say as well as for the things he does say. Whether he was born that way or has acquired this marvelous restraint through years of self-discipline, I do not know. But I do know that it is a great asset.

He has two great gifts for which he ought to be thankful and for which we are truly grateful—a sense of perspective whereby little things are not unduly magnified and the larger things of life are not minimized, and a sense of humor which enables him to distinguish between the ridiculous and the serious.

# Noise

(Continued from Page 1)

especially at night, disturb many persons.

The fact that much of the city's motor traffic is on a 24-hour basis was said to have made some otherwise reasonably quiet streets virtually unlivable. Where passenger vehicles course during the day, the passage of vegetables, milk and supplies continues during the night upon a large scale, and the result is that, what periods of relative quiet remain, are available only for the convenience of noisy garbage collectors and milkmen.

To soothe the sufferers, at least one large store has given special attention to sleeping paraphernalia in the form of extra-soft pillows, form-fitting pillows and other aids, such as ear stoppers.

But the ultimate in remedies for noise, barring removal to a genuinely quiet location, is seen to be that of getting used to the din. Eventually that is what most New Yorkers do, and some succeed so well that normal quiet seems strange or uncomfortable to them. Even New York city police horses are hardened by intentional stationing under the elevated railway tracks before being inducted into the service.

New residents who complain about the noise sometimes take heart, too, after listening to the story of a young man who came from a Western state where the chief night disturbances were the songs of mockingbirds to live on a block between the Second and Third Avenue elevated systems, and who became so oblivious to noise that he never heard the trains unless he listened for them.

## Luray Travel Increases

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 11—The National Park Service office at Luray reported that Skyline Drive travel in July was the heaviest for any one month in the history of the park. Superintendent J. R. Lassiter reported 173,214 persons visited the park in July in 47,963 automobiles. This number represents, he said, a 56 per cent increase over July a year ago, when 110,000 passengers were on the drive. The heaviest month prior to July was October, 1935, when 153,000 passengers were reported.

# Buying Power in Britain Hit by Jump in Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

represent the full extent of the rise in retail prices and the consequent loss of purchasing power on the part of the small family.

**Figures Published Monthly**

The official index figure is published monthly by the Ministry of Labor. It is useful as a background, although it has only a very small claim to represent actual facts in 1937. It is based upon a list of goods selected as representative of working class purchases in 1914, and takes no account of altered tastes, new customs, and the hire purchase system. Experts agree that it is inclined to minimise price movements.

In the past three of four months, for instance, while there have been quite considerable upward price movements in a large number of foodstuffs bought by working class families (some of them being as much as 20 and 30 per cent), the Ministry figures reflect only the smallest possible rise.

Attempting to find the actual state of the cost of living is about as difficult as finding the proverbial needle in the haystack. But there is this difference: in one or two lights the increase in the cost of living sticks out a yard. It does not always show in housekeeping accounts, it is often hidden in statistics, it is covered in "ifs" and "buts" and mixed up with quality and quantity, but it is easy enough to point out how rapidly prices are rising.

**Comparison of Prices**

Let us send a housewife out to spend a pound on general household foodstuffs, at 1936 prices, and then let us buy the same quantity and quality of each article at the present price. Here are the bills:

| | 1936 | 1937 |
|---|---|---|
| Lard (2 lb.) | /10d. | 1s/ 3d. |
| Margarine (1 lb.) | 8d. | 6½d. |
| Butter (1 lb.) | 11d. | 1s/ 2d. |
| Cheese (1 lb.) | 8½d. | 10½d. |
| Bacon (2 lb.) | 2s/ 8d. | 3s/- |
| Eggs (2 ds.) | 2s/ 8d. | 4s/- |
| Tea (1 lb.) | 1s/ 6d. | 1s/10d. |
| Sugar (2 lb.) | 4d. | 8d. |
| Milk | 1s/ 8d. | 1s/ 6d. |
| Bread | 1s/½d. | 1s/ 2½d. |
| Meat (steak or joint or sirloin or shin beef) | 8s/ | 8s/ 9d. |
| Vegetables | 2s/ 8d. | 2s/ 9d. |
| Total | 30s/ | 34s/ 3d. |

These were quite average articles picked at random. By careful shopping it would probably be possible to lessen the gap a great deal, and by buying less, or of poorer quality, than a year ago it would undoubtedly be possible to equalize the totals. At some of the smaller shops there is no doubt, on the other hand, that the difference would be greater.

**What Does Trader Say?**

That is the housewife's story. What of the trader himself? The chain store provision merchant says that he has noticed prices rising in the wholesale trade, that he has not yet passed very much of this on to the customer because of his wide profit margin and his steady distributive costs, and that many customers do not notice the rise, anyway.

A small trader, on the other hand, declared that his customers are having to pay considerably more for their food. Certain classes of cheese, for instance, have increased by between 10 and 30 per cent in four months.

The owner of a small hardware and general store in a fairly thickly populated district of London told the Monitor correspondent that his prices are rising too fast and that he, and most of his neighbors, are losing business rapidly. His observations were confirmed by other shops in the district.

"We are the real shopkeepers," the hardware store owner declared. "We are the 'little men.' Now, I have been here for 18 years, but at the moment I am not paying my way. Almost all my business has gone to the large stores. You see my lines can now be bought much more cheaply up at the big combine stores. Prices are rising. All right, I have to pay more. So I have to ask my customers to pay more. But the large stores buy a year ahead, on contract, and they have not yet begun to feel the pinch of high prices."

# Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted to the British authorities who are responsible for the control of the Pacific Islands. "In the past year or two," added Mr. Fraser, "certain Pacific islands whose very existence was previously ignored have come to be recognised as having great value. This country is, of course, vitally interested in trans-Pacific aviation, and questions concerning British sovereignty in the Pacific have been the subject of representations to the home authorities."

A year ago H. M. S. Leith from the New Zealand naval station called at Canton Island, when British sovereignty was proclaimed the Union Jack hoisted, and a notice board erected stating that the island belonged to "His Britannic Majesty King Edward VIII." Last January the Leith erected a second notice, and a third was put up by the Wellington, which also set up a brick plinth having embedded in it two Union Jacks depicted in cast iron. Not to be outdone, the American party from the Avocet built a concrete pyramid near the landing place carrying two replicas of their flag in stainless steel. While the parties remained on Canton Island, three flags flew—the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and the New Zealand ensign.

**Discovered by Americans**

The discovery of Canton Island is credited to Americans, who surveyed it, but for many years it has been controlled by the British High Commissioner for the western Pacific whose headquarters are at Fiji. The British authorities granted a lease of the island to a British company interested in its guano deposits.

Another group of Pacific islands, the Kermadecs, have come into prominence with the departure early in July of a party of five New Zealand Government officials on a surveying expedition which, it is officially announced, may take three or four months. The Kermadecs comprise a rocky group about 600 miles northeast of Auckland, directly in the line from New Zealand to Samoa.

Raoul, or Sunday Island has been settled by New Zealanders, and it is fertile and well watered. This is the chief island of the group, which is included in New Zealand territory. Fred Jones, minister of defence and aviation, has explained that the survey work is preliminary to the establishment of a meteorological and radio station in one of the islands of the group. The party is headed by a Public Works engineer, and includes officers interested in the flora and fauna of the group, regarding which they are to report to the New Zealand Government. Radio communication will be maintained with New Zealand during the survey.

**Aid Weather Forecasts**

The coming air services across the Pacific from San Francisco to Auckland via Honolulu and Pago Pago and the extension of the Croydon-Brisbane service of Imperial Airways, Ltd., across the Tasman Sea to Auckland are expected to profit considerably from meteorological observations at the Kermadecs, for in this region originate cyclones which move south into the area to be traversed by both American and British commercial flying boats.

New Zealand's weather forecasts will gain in value through this widened range of information about atmospheric developments to the east, from which no data hitherto has been available. Weather developments to the west are promptly reported from Australia, but this has been a one-sided collection of information, and the improved range of observations possible by including daily reports on barometric conditions and strength of the high air currents at the Kermadecs will be of great value when the British and American air services come to New Zealand.


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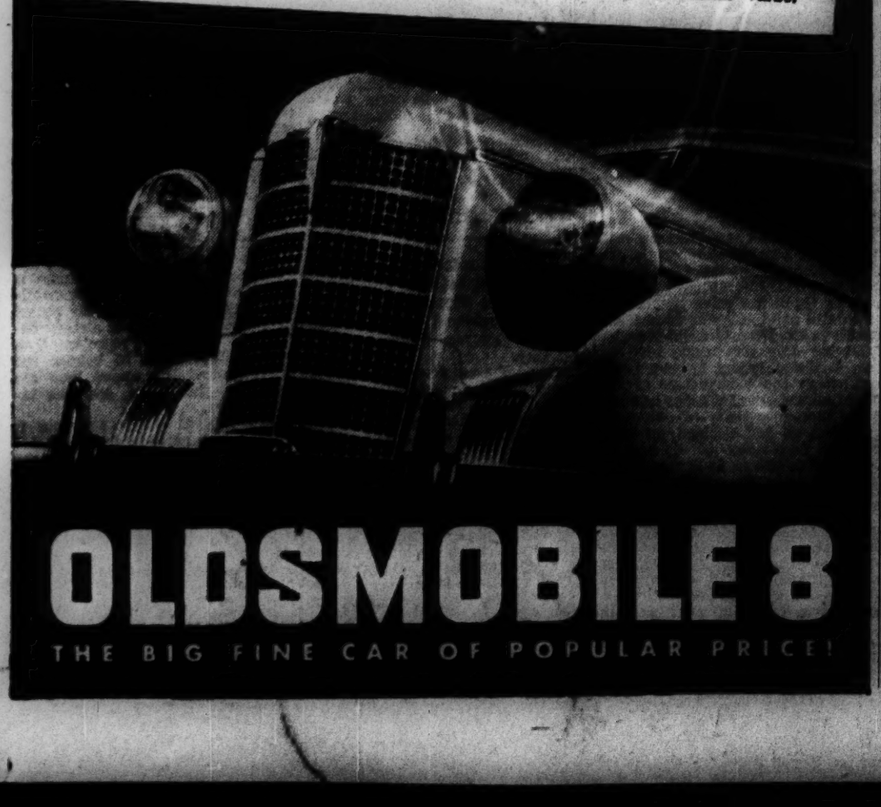
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# Merchant Marine Plans Halt Pending U.S. Shipping Survey

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—A program for the construction of 95 ships for the United States merchant marine and all other expansion plans of the Maritime Commission have been postponed until a thorough and expert survey of America's troubled shipping industry is made, Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, announced here yesterday.

Mr. Kennedy offered two explanations for this sudden halt in activities. In the first place the commission has run into a maze of conflicting opinions as to policy and a complete lack of authoritative information regarding both the needs and the prospects of an American merchant marine.

In the second place, because of labor difficulties and uncertainty as to government policy, Mr. Kennedy has been unable to interest private capital in the commission's program of a maritime expansion. And without private capital, he explained, the commission would be required by law to build ships at Government expense and charter them, if possible—if not, operate them itself.

This latter course Mr. Kennedy does not wish to follow, on the ground that it would produce again the very condition which the Maritime Commission is expected to prevent—the existence of a great fleet of idle, Government-owned merchant ships.

It is quite clear that Mr. Kennedy feels that the new merchant marine should be owned and operated by private enterprise. He is not interested in Government operation, and, judging from external evidence, is prepared to call off the commission's program rather than resort to this alternative. To get the merchant marine on a basis of prigate ownership and operation he realizes that he must make it attractive to private capital.

"There is plenty of capital available," he said. "And shipping revenues, while not munificent, are picking up. One obstacle to a greater investment in shipping, it seems to me, is uncertainty over the Government's policy. If we can agree upon a definite program, and give assurance of reasonable continuity, we may be able to get into shipping the capital that is so badly needed. Without such agreement, and without assurance, investors can hardly be blamed for clinging to other more stable fields.

"Another great obstacle to the development of American shipping, and one which assumes really serious proportions at this time, is the unsettled labor situation. No one is going to invest in an industry which is subject to such costly and prolonged interruptions as those which have characterized shipping during recent years. This is a problem which somehow must be solved if we are to interest the investing public and maintain a competitive position at sea."

Mr. Kennedy said that Government wants American seamen "to have the best possible conditions aboard ship and the fairest wages." "At the same time," he added, "the Government cannot permit factionalism and disloyalty to jeopardize our position in international shipping. The nation has a stake in our maritime industry which transcends the claims of either labor or capital."

The survey will cover every phase of shipping, including the extent of the need for American flag merchant lines, possibilities of profit, cost to the taxpayer, national defense needs, labor conditions and public policy.


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# Cardenas Orders Protection For New Landholders

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War have been ordered by President Cardenas to take energetic measures to protect Mexican farmers who have benefitted from the government's policy of land division.

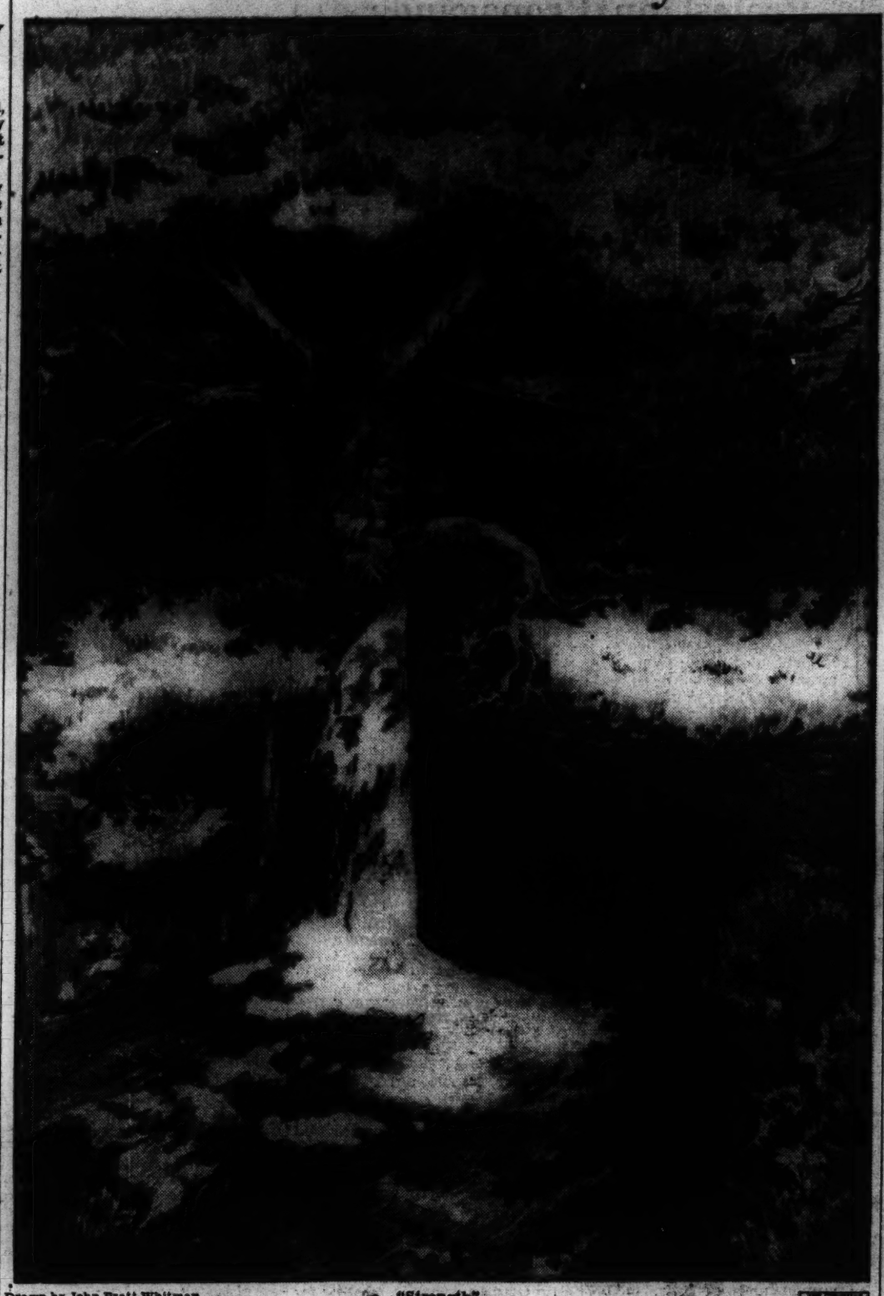
These farmers, said the President, in a vigorous message, have been persecuted unmercifully by armed bands in the pay of large landholders who take this means of resisting the government's partitioning of their estates. Assaults upon the farmers have been particularly vicious in the states of Guanajuato, Puebla and Jalisco where many have been killed and wounded.

Such opposition from the land holders is in defiance of the law of the land, the President asserted, and calls for energetic and immediate reprisals.

The Secretary of the Interior has been ordered to increase the partitioning of estates in the regions where the farmers have been attacked, and to hold those landlords, guilty of loosing the armed bands upon the farmers criminally responsible.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to increase the number of arms and ammunition given to farmers for their protection and to organize them into groups capable of repelling the band attacks.

## Monarch of All It Surveys



Drawn by John Pratt Whitman "Strength"

# Strength and Charm of Pines Fill Artist's Heart With Joy

When Pictures Speak
No. 8.

By John Pratt Whitman
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Pines are the artist's joy, often his preference to all other decorative members of the arbor family. As the native American Indians worshipped the pine as a symbol of the eternal, so the artist sits at its feet striving in a humble and often inadequate way to record the grandeur, significance and elusive meaning of this superb creation of roots, trunk, branches and tufted peaks. A forest without pines appears to be a company without leadership.

There is a billowy softness to the outstretched arms of mighty pines; here are swaying couches upon which the imagination can lie dreaming throughout a summer's day, while lullabys come in whispered cadence through emerald screens. Deep in the shelving shadows he who has learned to interpret the language of the trees feels that he is in the presence of the mystery of sylvan time. To him who listens come murmurs of ages gone, when forests first sprang from heated swamps to give refuge to strange creatures of prehistoric days.

Who will say a century-old pine lacks character and personality? Each of its hundred years has seen new arms flung out, fresh candled fingers, reaching taper-like up toward heaven's blue. Who that has watched a pine's great limbs, freed from their winter's burden of heavy snow by spring's warm touch, fly upward with a gesture of relief, can doubt such trees feel joy, and sense the glory of freedom returned?

Since art began those who have made pictures have turned to the pine for beauty, strength, youth and the dignity of age.

For sheer charm the pine is rivalled by few forest folk. There is design in every twig and limb, in each shadow cast, and in the sunlight resting upon branches far outstretched. Long centuries ago the Japanese caught the significance of these evergreens and produced a tufted rhythm never excelled in outdoor art. In mass, the pines are equally impressive and splendid to behold.

Our hard-wood forests are slashed with strips and ridges of sable verdure as courtiers' sleeves were slashed with dark velvet in the days of chivalry. And many a picture of white birches, most delicate of trees, and of flowering dog-wood are given backgrounds of interlocking pines.

There is a strength in pines which imparts courage to the weak of heart. From the sea shore to mountain ridges pines breast the storms, and seldom are overthrown. Their limbs may twist and whip about, bent by the fury of the gale, but when the blast is gone, there stands the pine serene, triumphant with roots still bedded deep among the rocks.

Today's picture is of such a pine touched with noon-tide glory.

# British Demand Ship's Release

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Aug. 9—The British Ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Chilton, now at Hendaye, has been instructed to make formal demand to Gen. Francisco Franco for release of three British merchantmen, the Molton, Canlestone Castle and Mirupano, detained by the Spanish insurgents, it is announced here today.

This move is the outcome of a series of backstage attempts, the result of which is described in Downing Street as "unsatisfactory," to secure release of these vessels. All that the British Government has succeeded in doing so far is to obtain in reply to an official note on the subject of the detention of the Molton, an account of the circumstances under which this was effected.

It is understood that no hint of reprisals is given in today's formal demand. Nevertheless, it is clear that if General Franco fails to comply the British Government will have to take some action. In this connection it is pointed out here that Britain is practically the only market for Seville oranges and Spanish wines, both of which are produced on General Franco's side of the fighting line.

Meanwhile, Britain is doing its utmost to find out who is to blame for the recent air attack on British merchantmen near Algiers. The local British representative has already protested to insurgent authorities at Palmas, but the circumstances still are not completely clear and the British do not intend to follow German examples which they deplored at the time, namely, immediate reprisal over the Deutschland's bombing and refusal to hear what the other side had to say in respect of the alleged torpedoing of the Leipzig.

It is understood that the question of convoying British ships in the danger zone has been under consideration, but it is felt to be impractical in view of the large numbers of merchantmen using the Mediterranean route. But British warships have been warned to keep a sharp lookout and will doubtless open fire if any future attacks take place within the range of their guns.

## Board Named to Inquire Into Florida Air Crash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Ernest G. Draper, acting Secretary of Commerce, named today a board to conduct open hearings on an Eastern Airlines transport plane crash at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Named to the board were Denis Mulligan, chief of regulations and enforcement of the Air Commerce Bureau; Robert T. Hasen, air line inspector at Newark, and George L. Lossow, air line maintenance inspector at Newark. The group will be aided by technical advisers of the bureau and of the state aviation division of Florida, the department said.

The 14-passenger liner had struck a newly constructed power line near the airport, of whose presence the head of the airport had not been notified.

# Milk Drive Adds 6,000,000 Gallons To Sydney's Sale

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Last year Sydney consumed the record quantity of 33,500,000 gallons of milk, 6,000,000 gallons more than it did in 1933. People were taught to drink more milk by the biggest dairy advertising campaign ever undertaken in Australia.

Every year since 1933 the Sydney Milk Board has increased its publicity campaign, and every year the sales of milk have increased. The board hopes to raise consumption from slightly less than half a pint a day a person to a full pint, or about a total of 65,000,000 gallons.

For its publicity campaign, the board has used posters, newspapers, films, radio, leaflets, cookery and health demonstrations, and other media, but the best results have been traced to intensified newspaper campaigning.

An interesting part in the increased consumption of milk has been played by the milk bars, which have certainly helped to make Sydney milk-minded.

The first bar was opened in Sydney five years ago. Now there are 200 scattered round the city area alone, taking the place of soda fountains.

Some of the bars sell as much as 1000 gallons of milk a week, after a little vanilla or other flavoring has been added. The bars are seldom without customers, and sometimes, especially on hot days, are crowded to the doors. An Australian, Hugh D. McIntosh, introduced the milk bar to England and now is in the process of building another fortune.

Milk is a big industry in Sydney. There are 879 vendors in the metropolitan milk-distributing area. They use nearly 2000 vehicles, and distribute retail about 550,000 gallons a week. In addition, 4300 shops, including 760 in the city area, sell milk in the metropolitan area.


Amusements
BOSTON

1000 GOOD SEATS ALL MATS 50c
2½ Hours of Magic in Thrill, Melody, Romance
Jeanette MacDONALD
The Firefly
with ALLAN JONES WARREN WILLIAM
An M-G-M Picture
COLONIAL—NOW

STATE follows ORPHEUM
SAME SHOW ON BOTH STREETS
Sponsor Gladys Frenchie
TRACY • GEORGE • TONE
'They Gave Him a Gun'
Also Ed. G. Robinson in "THUNDER IN THE CITY"


# President's Crop Loan Stand Stiffens

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—President Roosevelt's repeated and firm insistence that he will not support a program of crop loans to bolster price of cotton, wheat or corn until crop surplus reduction legislation is passed opens up the following possible developments:

1. Some kind of makeshift crop control law may be pushed through the present session.
2. The whole problem—crop control and crop loans alike—may be deferred until the next regular session.
3. A special session may be scheduled.
4. The President may be directed by Congress to make the crop loans anyway.
5. The present legislative program, now going so swimmingly, may be disrupted.

Of one thing only is there apparent certainty, and that is President Roosevelt's opposition to crop loans without some method for reducing surpluses. At his press conference yesterday the President said he did not see how members of Congress could give him assurances that they would pass surplus control legislation next January. It was a hope, he said, which did not constitute good security.

**Corn and Wheat Report**

Mr. Roosevelt conveyed the same definite decision to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Rep. Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Senator Hugo L. Black, (D) of Alabama, who called on him during the day.

Meantime, the department of Agriculture's official forecasts of corn and wheat harvests were published and added considerable impetus to the drive for crop loans. In both instances above July 1 estimates, the forecasts were of a corn crop of 2,658,748,000 bushels and a wheat crop of 890,419,000 bushels.

The wheat yield is set at about 42 per cent above last year's crop, and should be relatively accurate since much of the harvest is in. The corn crop compares with an actual yield of 1,529,000,000 last year. The five-year average from 1928-32, the last unrestricted period, is slightly less than this year's estimates in both crops. The oat crop is about 50 per cent higher than last year, and the rye crop also double the production in 1936.

**Grain Outlook Is Bright**

The general grain outlook is 11 per cent above the long-term average, with corn leading the way with about 100,000,000 bushels more than last year. The big crop outlook is shared by nearly all regions, except the Great Plains area, where drought persists. This area was described by the Federal Crop Reporting Board as "a curved strip, mostly 200 to 500 miles wide, stretching across Montana and western and southern North Dakota, and southward to the Rio Grande."

Large supplies of fruits and vegetables, with milk and egg production above the long-term averages, are also forecast by the board.

But this outwardly rosy picture has added to the desire of Congress to press for crop loans, in fear of dropping prices.

President Roosevelt's aim is not only to oppose lending money on declining security, but to keep the leverage he has over Congress in behalf of a crop control bill. If he permits crop loans before control legislation is passed, it is possible that the legislation may be long or permanently deferred, or at least that the Government will have lent large sums on a declining market in the meantime.

**West Sent to Explain**

But if he declines to make loans in the interval before Congress returns, and prices continue to slide in the meantime, presumably there will have generated in Congress great impetus for the crop control bill which alone would make loans possible, unless the President is meantime overruled by mandatory legislation passed over his veto.

The Administration has moved to smooth out its congressional differences by sending the chief White House "lobbyist," Under Secretary of Interior Charles West, to Capitol Hill to discuss and explain the President's stand.

The commissioners of agriculture of 13 Southern states are still in Washington, having amended their request for the equivalent of a 17-cent a pound subsidy, and appeared before the House Agriculture Committee today.

A drive in the House to complete a discharge petition to release the American Farm Bureau Federation's crop control bill was making slow progress. The Senate Agriculture Committee is setting its plans for hearings on farm legislation during the adjournment of Congress, to be reported within the first week or two of the new session.

# Student Writers At Geneva Accent Power of Press

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA — How the world's press functions, how it handles the daily grist of news—and how that operation affects world peace and international harmony—were subjects discussed by the young delegates to the third annual journalism conference recently concluded here by the International Student Service.

The 56 registered delegates to the conference represented 12 nationalities. They received co-operation from the secretariat of the League of Nations and from the International Labor Office.

The press, they decided, is the most powerful medium for the expression of opinion and thought in the modern world, and journalists influence the masses more than any other class.

Therefore, they said, journalists are very largely responsible for the attitude of the masses toward international problems—toward disarmament and peace, harmony and justice.

Lectures from England, Germany, France, Italy and the United States gave the young journalists an idea of the press in their respective nations, together with its powers, duties and problems there.

## Chinese Made Easy

SHANGHAI (AP)—Another attempt has been made to Romanize the written Chinese language. The latest system is not for the benefit of foreigners, but for illiterate coolies. According to supporters, it is possible for a Chinese-speaking person to learn to read and write "Latin hua" in a month.


Keep cool . . . with

Iced Postum
Mellow . . . delicious
NO CAFFEIN . . MADE IN A JIFFY!

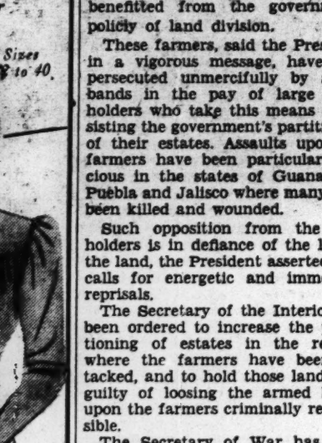
Chuckles
SPICED DROPS

Glistening, colorful "jewels" of delicious, spicy jellie candy. Seven flavors, seven colors. Packed in cellophane. At most candy counters.
ONE OF Amend's CHUCKLES
FRED W. AMEND CO., Danville, Ill.

Give Fine Flavor
to Inexpensive Cuts of Meat

Save on your meat bill by using Beardsley's Prepared Mustard freely in preparing inexpensive cuts. It gives added zest and savor that delight the palate. NOT too SHARP—NOT too FLAT—Beardsley's is the happy medium—a satisfying blend of European and American mustard seeds, fine vinegars and Oriental spices.

*Send for Free Recipe Folder*



YOUR STANDARD OF QUALITY

J. W. BEARDSLEY'S SONS — Newark, N. J. — Fremont, Mich.

Nation-wide Hit
SCORED BY SENSATIONAL NEW "R-1"

Car-owners going to town for tire that blasts rising prices!

Look at these extra value "R-1" features:
FLATTER, WIDER TREAD
12% MORE RUBBER IN TREAD
HIGHER, BROADER SHOULDERS
CENTER TRACTION GRIP
SUPERTWIST CORD IN EVERY PLY
HANDSOME, STREAMLINED SIDEWALLS
—at the price you're used to paying

IT'S a sellout from coast to coast! Everywhere motorists are flocking in for this big, handsome, tough, new "R-1"—*Goodyear's knockout answer to the challenge of rising tire prices.*

Months ago Goodyear saw what was coming... material, production, labor costs all going up. We called upon every resource of the world's largest tire company . . . and produced this tire sensation that gives you *first-class travel at the price you've been used to paying!*

**Seeing's believing**

Come in and see for yourself. Feel its extra "beef" that comes from 12% more rubber in the tread for long, safe wear. Note all the other top-rank Goodyear features... center traction . . . the Goodyear Margin of Safety... broader, flatter tread and higher shoulders for greater traction and grip . . . and patented Supertwist Cord blowout-protection in every ply.

That's why it's such a sensation ...the right *tire*... at the right *time* . . . at the right *price*. No wonder it's scoring a bull's-eye with thrift-wise buyers.

*Remember*—the cheapest thing on your car is the best tires you can buy—and the best tire for first-class travel at reduced rates is this sensational new Goodyear "R-1."

GOODYEAR TIRES

Look for this sign WHERE TO BUY

# Berlin Asks: Does Paris Want Peace?

## Germans Cite Rejection of Offers to France as Proof of 'No'

## Prestige at Stake

By J. E. Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—German official opinion regarding the possibilities of co-operation with France certainly do not err on the side of optimism. For whether one takes the opinion of men of the period before Adolf Hitler came to power, or after, there is a marked conviction either that France does not wish for peace with a Germany "of equal status" or that French methods are ununderstandable to the Third Reich and can therefore lead nowhere.

These assumptions may be summed up in two significant quotations. The one appears in the recent memoirs of a German diplomat, who had served his country in distinguished positions for half a century, who is an ardent believer in the League of Nations and could hardly be accused of chauvinism.

He writes less in hate, than in regret, that "an understanding with France remains impossible because France does not want one, never has done so and probably never will. Since the days of Henry IV, it is the quintessence of French foreign policy to keep Germany weak. This aim is nowhere more clearly revealed than in the memorandum written by Talleyrand for his own guidance at the Congress of Vienna. Anyone who has worked for a number of years at Geneva can be in no doubt that the foreign policy of France is unchanged."

The other quotation is from two speeches made by Herr Hitler after the occupation of the Rhineland in March, 1936:

**Declarations by Hitler**

"Do not talk of gestures and symbolic actions, but make peace," he declared in Krupp's workshops, and then the next day (March 28) at Cologne: "A German could not possibly say today: We desire an agreement with France, but only if the French nation bows to us three times and undertakes this or that gesture or symbolic action."

The failure of France to take the many olive branches which Herr Hitler has offered during the last four years because of what the average National Socialist considers a "certain touchiness," is probably the thing least understood by the new Germany.

The feeling that France does not want an understanding with this country naturally dates back to 1918, as far as the present generation is concerned. French intransigence is held mainly responsible for the humiliations which Germany has had to undergo in the last 20 years.

Defeat in war, loss of territory, reparations, inflation—all these helped to produce that feeling of "degradation to a second-class power" from which arose the violent reaction of the Third Reich.

Such an attitude, more or less common to all Germans, whatever their political opinion, had much to do with Adolf Hitler's coming to power. The new emotional power liberated by the 1933 Revolution concentrated itself particularly against France as the stanch defender of the *Haves* against the *Have-Nots*, as the land hidebound by paragraphs which would not realize that things had changed, that the one-sided limitation of armaments, or the one-sided fortification of the Rhineland could not go on for ever.

**Diplomacy Naturally Slow**

A nation in revolution never shows patience as its greatest characteristic, and whatever France's ideas, it would certainly have had to move very fast to satisfy the Third Reich—much faster than is customary in diplomacy.

But France hardly moved at all in the early years of this régime, for the simple reason that, as has always happened in history, the established French Government wished first to see whether the new Reich would be permanent.

The Quai d'Orsay, long after Jan. 30, 1933, acted as though the National Socialist régime would not last. Such an attitude was naturally not pleasing to the Third Reich, which watched bitterly but powerlessly, before "sanctions" divided the rest of Europe, the attempts to complete the ring round Germany.

It was also felt that as a consequence Herr Hitler's numerous proposals for peace and armaments limitations were not given their proper consideration, and France lost its last opportunity of helping, by mutual understanding, to lift Germany "out of the slough of the vanquished into the meadows of equality."

**Turned to Direct Methods**

The National Socialists, as the result of their failures in the early years of the régime, more or less abandoned diplomacy for more direct methods. The appeal then was made from "people to people," through the war veterans' and similar organizations. But this also met with little success, especially when attempts were made to speak to the corresponding class in France which had brought the National Socialists to power. The German arguments fell on deaf ears, because of the entirely different outlook of the French.

The National Socialists undoubtedly considered that, for example, Herr Hitler's reply to a French journalist regarding the anti-French portions of "Mein Kampf"—that they would be rectified in Franco-German understanding—should have been sufficient explanation. But to the Frenchman this appeared merely as an evasion of the real issue.

The Third Reich often appears to be annoyed that France does not listen to it, forgetting that there are times when it is speaking with more than one voice and it must be very difficult for the Quai d'Orsay to know which one is official.

Germany naturally feels rather indignant because it appears that every time it attempts any move in central or east Europe, France, directly or through its allies, is there to block the way.

**Issue One of Prestige**

Though Germany, because of its geographical position, naturally must be concerned as to the repercussions upon itself of any Franco-Russian co-operation, there can be little doubt but that it is less the problem of security than of the conflict of such co-operation with German ambitions to the south and east which concerns the Wilhelmstrasse today. Territorial differences as such, it is true, do not exist as between France and Germany; the issue is one of prestige, for diplomatic domination in south and east Europe.

Germany is not pleased that France has rejected so many peace offers during the last four years, but it knows that France considers that this country's aim is simply that of giving the aggressor a free hand—of "localizing the conflict"—and that France will hesitate very long before it will again fall into what it regards as the trap prepared for Napoleon III by Bismarck, and which ended in France's isolation in the war of 1870-71.

Germany's experiences since 1918 also appear to have convinced its present rulers that no hope can be obtained from collective security, from co-operation in such an organization as the League of Nations, which is seen as the instrument of French policy and which only the most far-reaching reforms could make workable.

No German demands, whether for disarmament or amelioration of certain of the hardships of the Versailles Treaty, were ever satisfied by the League; in fact, however much force may be declaimed, it is by taking things into their own hands, the young Germans will proclaim, that success has been achieved hitherto.

The guarantee of equal status "within the framework of a definitely ordered system of security" made to Germany on Dec. 16, 1932, would still be "within the framework of the paragraphs" had they not acted independently, say the Germans.

**Goal of "Germany—a Nation"**

The difficulties of establishing better understanding between these two neighbor states have also been increased by the ever-growing feeling on the part of the Third Reich that France was weak, divided internally and unable to act, whatever might be done against the treaty of Versailles. (Germany was also reckoning on a large measure of Anglo-American sympathy as far as any action it might take in the Rhineland was concerned.)

As things turned out, the National Socialists calculated rightly. They achieved their immediate purpose, though naturally at the expense of giving France the opportunity to lay anew the accusation of disregard for treaties at Germany's door. But this the National Socialist explains to his own satisfaction by maintaining that "moth-eaten paragraphs signed under compulsion" can have no validity in a vital world, especially if they close the way to the great goal of "Germany—a Nation!"

A sense of frustration is the great force which has impelled the Third Reich to most of its outstanding actions in foreign policy, and since the removal of that frustration has been primarily concerned up to the present with breaking "the fetters of Versailles," it has naturally brought France and Germany into very close but unpleasant contact. How the differences have been accentuated by the vast difference in outlook between the two nations will be shown in a succeeding article.

## France—Germany: A Look at Each Other

More perhaps than on any other single factor, peace in Europe depends upon Franco-German relations. These, in turn, depend not a little on the way in which these two neighbors look at one another—upon the impression each receiver of the aims and intentions of the other.

Thus Burns' familiar lines are at least as true of nations as of individuals:

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

It sometimes seems even more difficult for nations than for persons to see themselves as their neighbors see them. As an admittedly experimental substitute for this rare "giftie," the Paris and Berlin correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, after an exchange of visits, have written a series of six special articles on Franco-German relations, of which this is the second.

## Reich's Turn to Direct Action Laid to Sense of Frustrated Aims

## Equality Demanded

# Protest on Propaganda

**Canadian citizens were urged to ask the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to stop liquor advertising over the radio in a recent article printed in the New Outlook, published in Toronto, quotations from which follow:**

"The plans of the brewers in the United States are exposed in a current series of twelve articles in The Christian Science Monitor which, one suspects, will knock all their pretty hopes haywire. Behind the move is the newly-formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation launched in New York City on April 14th. It is putting a huge sum of money behind the drive to present 'beer' as a home beverage and an important cooking ingredient. One does not need to be a prohibitionist to envisage some of the dangers that may arise in this massive drive to capture the thinking of a great people. A survey of the advertisements in some of the most widely-publicized and highly-sophisticated American magazines leads one to harbor many suspicions, perhaps unjustified, as to the intellectual forces behind the army of editors and writers of articles. Some of these writers pick away at the very foundations of the American spirit with the moral clarity of guineapigs. The perverse influence of the liquor interests in backing such sophisticated magazines may soon be generally recognized. However that may be, the interests are also attempting to get a larger place on the air. How subtle this form of advertising may prove was evident in a regular weekly feature of some of the Canadian stations not long ago. It was a dramatic representation of a meeting of the eminent literati of the motherland during the Victorian era at their favorite tavern. Tennyson, Browning, Carlyle and others were featured discoursing volubly on political and literary matters while they repeatedly called on the "boy" to fill up their glasses again to speed some parting guest on his way. Were we to understand that it was the liquor which gave that hushed beauty to the diction of Tennyson?

"The temperance people in the United States are becoming aroused, aid it may be that the liquor interests will find once again that their lust for profits will prove their undoing. Give them rope enough and they may be trusted to hang themselves. Unfortunately, however, in the process they will drag down tens of thousands of men and women with them before they can be stopped. Hence, we do well to be on constant guard lest this new and most insidious advertising campaign of the American brewers crosses the Canadian frontier, where in all but two provinces, let it be remembered, liquor advertising is supposed to be forbidden and where one of the provinces is still under prohibition."

# Beer Propaganda Flares Back On Brewing Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

good ingredients and properly used, it is non-intoxicating. But it is NOT a 'liquid food' which the U. B. I. F. has made so much capital of."

It must be stated that the Brewers' Journal has been opposed to the U. B. I. F. all along, and found the Monitor series an excellent opportunity to write: "I told you so." But its attitude indicates the deep divergence of views within the brewing industry over the advisability of tactics exposed and criticized in the Monitor series. Its comments are much more candid than in other brewing papers, particularly the admission that beer is not "liquid food" and the many sweeping and careful qualifications surrounding the claim that beer is non-intoxicating.

The Modern Brewer for June, 1937, is almost equally candid about the selfishness and lack of vision of the brewing industry. In an article beginning on page 44, the Modern Brewer paints in almost as graphic colors as in Dry literature a badly-conducted tavern or saloon of the present time. It tells about a citizen and his wife walking past such a tavern, realizing the abuses perpetrated there, getting disgusted, and finally voting in a local option election against permitting taverns in their town. The whole story might have been lifted bodily from a temperance or prohibition publication.

**"Self Discipline" Advised**

But, suggests the Modern Brewer, how fine it would be if brewers would themselves boycott badly conducted taverns, refusing to supply them with beer. This is the famous self-discipline campaign urged by representatives of the brewing industry.

"But so much for yarns," concludes the Modern Brewer, "for that is all it amounts to. No group of brewers would ever take so drastic a step to save the industry, to win the public's good-will!"

And, adapting the Modern Brewer's own phrase: "So much for the self-discipline campaign!"

Different notes are struck in the July issue of the American Brewer, which is the chief supporter of the U. B. I. F. In a lead editorial titled "An Unjustified Attack" this journal says that "When a newspaper of the important standing of The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of 12 leading articles apparently designed to discredit B. I. F., but actually attacking brewing as a whole, the industry is placed in a position where silence may be mistaken for consent."

The American Brewer recognizes the magnitude of its defensive task by writing: "No one publication, nor any single editorial can answer all of the characteristic Dry preachments and accusations which are set forth in the series of articles. The answer should come from the brewing industry at large, from all the trade press, including those papers from which The Christian Science Monitor quotes excerpts to its advantage."

**Saloon Accepted**

However, the American Brewer goes on to admit that many of the arguments used in the series of articles were based on what it calls "unwise statements" of the brewers themselves. The publication says:

"An important object lesson of The Christian Science Monitor campaign should be the manner in which unwise statements in the brewing trade press are seized upon and misused. The so-called saloon, now definitely beyond the control of the brewer, but which the Drys still designate as one of the great evils of the liquor problem, unfortunately has been advanced by a brewing trade journal as an absolute necessity in the brewing business. This makes fine prohibition propaganda in view of pre-repeal understandings."

Noteworthy in this statement, along with the admission that some brewing interests, at least, insist upon the necessity of the saloon, is the extraordinary language describing the "so-called" saloon, "which the Drys still designate as one of the great evils of the liquor problem . . ." It is not only the Drys, but the Democratic platform of 1932, the Democratic Congress, and President Roosevelt himself who roundly characterized the saloon as an outstanding evil and pledged that it should never return. But with repeal, wet advocates have got to the point where they chide the Drys for clinging to the notion that the saloon is an evil.

**Paid and Free Publicity**

The same editorial continues: "The brewers are accused of seeking free publicity from the daily press at the expense of paid advertising—a rather unfounded accusation, which unhappily has been supported by another member from the large brewing industry."

Actually, there has been no secret at all about one purpose of the U. B. I. F., to obtain more unpaid publicity. The advertising trade papers, like Printer's Ink, and Tide, have been full of the subject. And the Brewers' Journal, in its July 15 issue, says: "Mr. Bernays (Edward L. Bernays, who directed the U. B. I. F. drive) has said repeatedly that straight out-and-out advertising is not the course for the U. B. I. F. to pursue at this time."

Even the American Brewer, with all its defense of the U. B. I. F., returns to the house-cleaning theme when it says:

"When our opponents and enemies and those who wish to destroy us find so little difficulty in developing evidence to support their desires, would it not seem to be the height of folly to play into their hands and continue to create ammunition or help them make their powder?"

**As Campaign of Selling**

The American Brewer's main argument in reply to the Monitor's series is actually to deny that the U. B. I. F. is intended to increase the sale of beer. According to its logic, the brewers and their new organization are in business just for pleasure, or as a public service. Here is the American Brewer's almost unbelievably naive statement:

"By innuendo and insinuation, by quotations from publications which do not understand the purposes of the Brewers' Foundation, an attempt is made to create the impression that its aim is to increase the sale of beer. That is not a basic purpose of the work of the foundation."

An answer to the question of "Why this new drive?" is given in the same issue, when Henry O. Sturm, master-brewer of Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"The strides made by the Drys between 1933 and 1936 were chiefly due to the fact that the brewing industry was not organized to tell its story effectively to the American people."

In other words, temperance education and Dry renaissance were making too great progress; beer sales were not mounting as high as desired; organization was the answer.

In another page of the same issue it is significantly pointed out that in local option elections held since repeal, the Drys were successful in nearly half the total number held.

**Increase of Containers**

Another brewing trade paper, the Brewery Age, has a special article, on the Monitor's series, entitled, "Taking Ammunition Away from the Drys," by Schuyler Patterson. The author has a few sarcastic flings at the Monitor. But his only serious argument is an attempt to prove that since beer-drinking has invaded the homes, conditions are improved. He points out that immediately after repeal, beer sold was 75 per cent in kegs and 25 per cent in bottles, "which meant to the initiate that Mr. John Q. Public and his Good Lady were now tipping over their evening glasses of brew in the neighboring bar and grill with no regard to the question as to whether or not it might please the drys."

But, whereas prior to 1935 25 per cent of beer was sold in bottles or cans, the total in 1936 had risen to 44 per cent, and in May, 1937, almost to 50 per cent. Mr. Patterson does not give figures showing whether the increase in use of container-beer was in addition to the amount previously sold in kegs—thus representing a total increase in consumption—or whether it was a shift from saloons to homes. He assumes the latter to be true, and counts it a great gain, hence his title: "Taking Ammunition Away from the Drys."

There are well-known differences of judgment on the point. But the final pronouncement on the whole matter comes from the Brewers' Journal, commenting on the "educational campaign" of the U. B. I. F., which was the major focus of the Monitor series.

It asks, with typographical emphasis:

"WHO NEEDS EDUCATION MOST?"

The journal then answers its own question:

"THE BREWERS THEMSELVES!"

# Power Firms Seek Court Ban On Pennsylvania Rate Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

pose temporary rates pending the fixing of a permanent schedule.

Early this month the commission ordered temporary rates for the Edison company which would effect a reduction of $435,000 in the company's income, the monthly benefit to consumers of electricity ranging from 18 to 63 per cent.

A long fight appears inevitable, with the Attorney General, Charles J. Margiotti, declaring he would personally defend the public utility law and would welcome a constitutional test of the act.

**What the Law Provides**

"The law provides that the temporary rates fixed by the commission must be sufficient to provide a return to the company of not less than 5 per cent," Mr. Margiotti said. "It authorizes the commission to fix temporary rates every month or at any other intervals during a rate case if it be of the opinion that the public interest so requires. Temporary rates also may be fixed by the commission for a trial period of at least six months when, in the opinion of the commission, a company's rates are producing what the commission may consider an excessive return. The trial period may be extended for another six months.

"The temporary rates become permanent at the end of the trial period unless the utility involved complains to the commission that the rates are unjust and unreasonable. When this occurs, the temporary rates remain in effect, however, until the company's complaint is finally settled by the commission."

Following an order to the Edison company in York to reduce its rates, the commission announced that temporary rates also would be issued for the Solar Electric Company, of Brookville, Jefferson County, and the Duquesne Light Company, of Pittsburgh, and that new rate schedules will be issued to other major companies operating in the state, including the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, in Allentown, the state's largest utility in the extent of its network; the Philadelphia Electric, largest from the standpoint of gross receipts; the West Penn Power Company, in Allegheny County, and the Metropolitan Edison Company, in Reading.

**Electric Co-operatives**

The commission announced recently that five co-operatives have indicated their intention of providing electric service in 11 counties under the 1937 Rural Electrification Act. Under this law the co-operatives may "freeze" the territory in which they intend to operate and no private company may compete if service is started within six months.

Any three residents of a rural district may form a co-operative association to build an electric plant or to buy power from an established utility.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The Women's pages of The Christian Science Monitor which are published each Wednesday and Friday are designed to be helpful to the housewife in planning for her home. Have you taken advantage of this opportunity?

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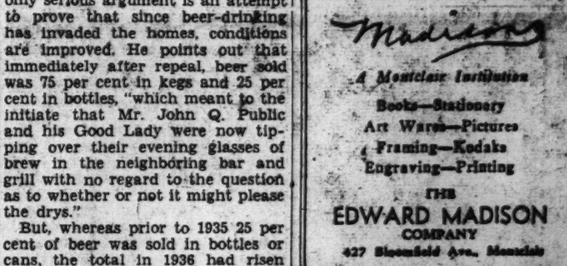



Tony Weller* Urged On the Horses
*When Mr. Pickwick heard of a tavern famous for food.*
A LOT OF PEOPLE today, like Mr. Pickwick, collect restaurants as a philatelist collects stamps. Indeed, many a week-end trip is routed and timed to pass the best restaurants at meal time. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor get around a lot and find their Monitor news carries just the news they want about places to eat.
* Mr. Tony Weller, father of the illustrious Sammy, was a stage coachman and a "rayther stout gen'l'm'n of eight-and-fifty." He represents the extinct race of coachmen at their prime.

# War Costs Restrain Japan; China Lacks Centralization

By William Henry Chamberlin
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—The unpleasantly sharp outlines of Sino-Japanese antagonism are shrouded in a fog of procrastination, evasion, half-measures. The most experienced foreign diplomatic and other observers are still guessing with puzzled uncertainty as to whether out-and-out war between Japan and China is to take place.

From the international standpoint Japan seems to have chosen a favorable time for strongly pressing its claims in North China. Of the three powers which might conceivably make their weight felt in the Far East America seems strongly committed to the idea of non-intervention in the affairs of the outside world. Great Britain, which has the greatest economic stake in China, is obviously making every diplomatic effort to prevent the Sino-Japanese conflict from reaching unmanageable proportions.

But with a much nearer source of danger to watch in Spain it seems doubtful whether England can go beyond such gestures as the suspension of the talks which had been announced for the purpose of promoting Anglo-Japanese rapprochement. The political and military effects of the recent "purge" in the Soviet Union would seem to make Russian active participation on China's side, never very probable, almost out of the question.

**Both Cautious on Moves**

Behind the curious mixture of rifle fire and talk, artillery bombardment and negotiations there are, I believe, two facts of paramount importance. The first of these is that neither Japan nor China views the prospect of war light-heartedly.

For Japan war will mean a further rapid aggravation of an already difficult financial position. The first costs of dispatching reinforcements to North China have already been stated at the figure of approximately ten million yen, or about a million yen a day. This figure will rise appreciably if large military and naval operations are required.

Moreover, while little "punitive expeditions" may be undertaken without much danger of international complications, a major war, quite possibly accompanied by blockading operations around China's main ports and by conflicts in regions where there are many foreign residents and considerable foreign vested interests, may raise awkward issues with other powers.

China's reasons for not desiring war are equally obvious. The heaviest blows of the conflict will certainly fall on the Chinese population. China is very far from being yet in a position of military equality with Japan. And war would disrupt an ambitious program of railway and road building and industrialization which, as Chinese nationalists believe, will place their country in a better position to vindicate its sovereign rights.

**Nation Back of Tokyo**

Yet, although Japan and China may both be regarded as averse to war, there are certain things which neither side will sacrifice for the sake of peace. The Japanese are convinced that their troops in China have been repeatedly attacked and the whole articulate opinion of the country has been mobilized on behalf of the Government's policy of demanding satisfaction and backing up this demand by dispatching reinforcements to China.

The Chinese, on their part, disagree with the Japanese version of the origin of the fighting. They see in the Japanese demands and in the dispatch of more troops a design to alienate North China entirely from its allegiance to Nanking, and this they are not prepared to endure.

Now in a situation where neither side really wants to fight and yet feels that fighting may be necessary to defend essential national interests nothing is more natural than a prolonged interchange of recriminations and threatening gestures before either side decides to take an irrevocable step. So there have been demonstrations, and counter-demonstrations, feints and counter-feints.

There is a line, the location of which is very vague, which Chinese Central Government troops are supposed to transgress at their peril. This line was laid down by the secret Ho Umezu agreement of 1935, which the Chinese initiated, but apparently never ratified.

**China Lacks Centralization**

Another reason for the slow development of the crisis is the fact that China is not a tightly centralized state. The Japanese are anxious to settle the incident locally, through agreement with Gen. Sung Che-yuan, who, as chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, played for two years the difficult role of a buffer between Nanking and the Japanese Army in North China. The Nanking Government, on the other hand, is stiffly insistent on its right to be consulted regarding any political agreements or changes of administration in the Peiping-Tientsin area.

The situation is further complicated because of differences of opinion within the 29th Army, of which General Sung is the commander. The 37th division of this army, which was trained under the so-called Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, is bitterly anti-Japanese and has been involved in all the recent skirmishes around Peiping. On the other hand Japanese army officers believe that General Sung himself is not indisposed to come to an agreement, provided he is not hampered by pressure from Nanking, and that other units of the 29th Army are not so intransigent as the 37th division.

An important factor in the future development of the situation is the attitude of Han Fu-chu and Yen Hsi-shan, "war lords" or provincial rulers, respectively, of Shantung, which lies south of the Peiping-Tientsin area, immediate center of disturbance, and Shansi, which lies west of it. The fact that the Nanking Government has apparently sent no troops via the Tientsin-Pukow railway through Shantung, but has utilized only the Peiping-Hankow railway is interpreted by some observers as a sign that Han Fu-chu is wavering in his attitude.

With all these complications and wheels within wheels it is not surprising that the North China situation suggests a thick fog. Each side has given the impression of maneuvering for position, endeavoring to gain its ends by a show of superior force, rather than of actually pursuing designs of definite conquest. The danger of such tactics, of course, is that sooner or later one or both sides will make a demonstration that is a little too strong and that would lead to an unloosing of the war forces along the whole line.

## *Chinese Leader*

International
**Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan**
**Is He Organizing Resistance to Japan in North China?**

## Japanese Claim Quick Rout Of Chinese Force at Nankow

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP)—A Sino-Japanese battle at ancient Nankow Pass resulted in a rout for troops of China's central army, Japanese dispatches said.

Heavy Japanese artillery bombardment set Nankow city afire, said the advices.

After sharp fighting with considerable losses to both sides, the Chinese troops were reported to have fled northward, tearing up tracks of the Peiping-Suiyan railroad as they went, to hinder a Japanese advance. The railroad runs through Nankow.

The Chinese troops were from the 89th division of the central army. Other troops of that division were reported to be threatening an attack along the southwestern frontier of Jehol Province, about 150 miles northeast of Peiping.

The pass, which overlooks the famous Ming tombs, is the place where Mongolian hordes in ancient times sought repeatedly to penetrate the Great Wall. It is also the gateway from the North China Province of Hopei to the Mongolian Province of Chahar.

## Japan Plans to Apply Emergency Taxation To All Her Colonies

TOKYO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Japan launched new measures yesterday to strengthen her hand in the Sino-Japanese conflict in North China.

The Cabinet decided all emergency taxes for raising war funds shall apply to the colonies as well as Japan—including Korea, Formosa and South Sea territory.

The army, to free more officers for active service at the front, decided to replace army officers teaching military science in 1700 schools throughout Japan with reservists.

Owing to the shortage of steamers, due to imperative needs because of the North China crisis, two of the largest steamship lines in the country sought to rush work on 12 new passenger liners.

The ships were planned for completion in time to bring American and other foreign visitors to Japan for the Olympics in 1940.

Emperor Hirohito received Gen. Hajime Sugiyama, the War Minister, in a special audience.

## Japanese Warships, Vanguard of Fleet, Anchor at Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11 (AP)—The advance elements of the Japanese first fleet dropped anchor off Shanghai, China's greatest commercial city, today and immediately landed a detachment of 500 marines to reinforce Japan's garrison here. Tanks and other mechanized equipment of war were hurried ashore. Two steam rollers were included for use in getting an airfield into shape as a base for operations.

The voyage of the first fleet across the China Sea from Japan was led by 12 destroyers and three light cruisers. They steamed up the Yangtze River in the early morning to the confluence of the Yangtze and the Whangpoo.

## Japanese Take Control Of Books and News In Peiping Moves

PEIPING, Aug. 11 (AP)—Following the retirement of Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Chinese 29th Army commander, to some unknown base, a complete recasting of the political and intellectual life of this former capital of China's emperors and still the capital of her cultural life is going on under the direction of Peiping's new Japanese masters.

Her military conquest of North China virtually complete, Japan has turned her attention to recensoring books and other publications, destroying thousands of them that are allegedly anti-Japanese. Chinese assert that all incoming mail is being censored and that the majority of domestic mail is being held up.

All publications except those admittedly pro-Japanese were closed down today with the suppression of Peiping's two largest newspapers printed in Chinese. A strongly pro-Japanese English-language daily is expected to appear soon under direction of a native group which at present is conducting the pro-Japanese "Leitei" news agency, literally "thunder and lightning" news agency.

Japanese cars sped through the city this morning distributing leaflets urging a fundamental reorganization of the North China educational system. The leaflets advocated that Japanese-educated students should take over cultural affairs in Peiping.

North China's emerging man of the hour seems to be Gen. Chih Sieh-yuan, a relatively impoverished Manchu member of the Hopei-Chahar political council. He left for Tientsin today for a conference with Lieut. Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, Japanese army commander for North China.

## Japanese Belittle Chiang's Military By Tientsin Posters

TIENTSIN, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Japanese authorities who control Tientsin plastered the city yesterday with posters proclaiming that Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "will never fight Japan and is now only deceiving the northern Chinese with promises of help.

"The Japanese army is the world's best and strongest," said the posters and handbills.

North Hopei's commercial telegraph, wireless and postal communications with the outside world, which have been carried on only intermittently since July 28, came to a virtual standstill as the Japanese increased pressure for the right to censor all communications from Peiping and Tientsin.

Peiping radio and telegraph stations were in Japanese hands. Similar offices in Tientsin were located within the British and French concessions, thus hindering direct Japanese action to seize them, but Japan had control over all the rest of the cities communication lines.

## Newspaper Guild Plans Referendum

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Seven commitments made at the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild in St. Louis will be submitted to a referendum upon order of the international executive board and ballots will be mailed to presidents of local guild units within 10 days.

First of the three questions to be voted on asks if the American Newspaper Guild "shall rescind the action of the St. Louis convention in affiliating the A. N. G. with the Committee for Industrial Organization and sever that affiliation." It is followed by a question regarding rescindment of the convention's decision to admit to the organization non-editorial employees, like business office workers.

The third question asks for reconsideration of the convention's decision to abolish its office of international vice-president to represent the employees of wire services.

Four resolutions adopted by the convention also are put up to the referendum. They are:

1. An expression of sympathy for the Loyalist side of the Spanish civil war and of opposition to Fascism.
2. Indorsement of an independent Farmer-Labor movement in politics.
3. Demand for continuing the Works Progress Administration with payment of union wages at union hours on all projects.
4. Indorsement of President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the Supreme Court.

## University of Mexico Students Go on Strike

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 11 (AP) — Students of law, medicine, economics, commerce and the plastic arts at the University of Mexico went on strike today and immediately took possession of the university building. They allowed no one to enter or leave.

# C. I. O. Wins Four Extensions of Silk Pacts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Four extensions of the agreements between the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and silk manufacturers in the Allentown (Penna.) area, bringing the strike in this industry nearer to an end, were announced by Sidney Hillman, chairman of the committee, today. Mr. Hillman added that negotiations for settlement with other chief concerns in the silk-throwing and weaving centers were now on.

The new agreements affected about 450 workers, Mr. Hillman said, and are with the Silk Fabrics Corporation, the United Textile Corporation, the Hamilton Silk Corporation and Schlegel Brothers. They provide for sole union recognition of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, affiliate of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization; a 10 per cent wage increase, a 40-hour week and no child labor.

"An agreement between the largest novelty yarn manufacturer in Greater New York and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee also is nearing conclusion as a result of elections for the right of collective bargaining late Monday night, in which the union won three to one," Mr. Hillman continued. "The concern is the Harry Schwarz Yarn Company, in North Bergen, N. J., employing about 350 workers."

Mr. Hillman characterized the silk and rayon strike as "the most effective in the history of the industry."

Reports in labor quarters today said the silk and rayon industry was completely tied up in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where most of the mills are located.

With the workers out in the silk industry, one of New Jersey's chief manufactories, the Chamber of Commerce of that state is out today urging prompt enactment by the legislature in Trenton of three industrial relations bills. One of these would define "illegal" strikes and lockouts; another a "proper" system of labor union accounting, and a third provide for "non-political" arbitration of labor controversies.

Such legislation is needed to clarify the Wagner Act in New Jersey, stabilize industry within the state and protect the rights of labor, capital and the public, Walter Kidde, president of the chamber, declared.

On the Staten Island labor front two officials and six other members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding workers, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, today stand indicted by the Richmond County Grand Jury on charges brought by employes of United Shipyards plants at Mariners Harbor.

*By the Associated Press*

**Canton, Ohio:** Former employees of the Republic Steel Corporation testified at the National Labor Relations Board's hearing that they were discharged because they did not "stick with the company" and joined the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Martin H. Beckner, vice-president of the local C. I. O. lodge, almost shouted from the witness chair that "Republic threatened to blow up my house. A man in the employment office told my wife."

Sabri Shaban said he was discharged on April 27, 1937, "two or three days after I walked into the plant with a steel workers' paper in my pockets."

The plant superintendent saw the paper, he said, pulled it out of his pocket and threw it away. He quoted the superintendent as saying: "You've gone to the C.I.O. now. Why didn't you listen to me?"

**Detroit**—Members of the United Automobile Workers of America, carrying maps showing the boundary between public and private property, awaited the "zero hour" today to renew their attempt to distribute literature outside the main plant of the Ford Motor Company.

The state police and the Wayne County sheriff's and prosecutor's offices arranged to have "observers" on hand. The actual policing of the area rested with the city of Dearborn, where the mammoth industrial unit is located.

The public officials acted in the hope of averting a repetition of the violence of May 26 in which a score of U. A. W. A. members were injured while distributing leaflets to workers changing shifts at the factory.

**Paris:** A combination strike threat and lockout deprived Paris today of nearly all of its taxicabs—noted the world over for their breath-taking speed and low rates. An official order of the Seine prefecture raising taxi rates 25 per cent brought on the trouble.

Drivers for the big companies protested the increase on the grounds it would reduce tips and threatened to strike this morning. But when the managers of the companies heard about the strike threat, they ordered all cars to be held in the garages. The order for the increased rates followed similar orders raising subway fares 25 per cent and bus rates 33 per cent.

**New York:** Clicking taxi meters were silent and fellow drivers lolled comfortably in the back seats as a group of Gotham's rough-riding "cabbies" staged an impromptu parade early today through crowded Times Square. The parade was organized by drivers for the Parmelee cab system, celebrating their affiliation with the C. I. O. yesterday.

The drivers by a 75 per cent vote of the 1688 ballots cast favored joining the Transport Workers Union, a C. I. O. affiliate. The Parmelee system operates about 2000 cabs and employs more than 3500 men.

## Pennsylvania Cars Number 2,010,000

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 11 (AP)—For the first time since Pennsylvania began registering "gas buggies" in 1906, the total of automobile licenses has exceeded 2,000,000.

Secretary of Revenue J. Griffith Boardman reported the licenses soared to 2,010,000 today, putting the Keystone State up with New York and California.

## KELD IS Strong In Rendering Of Public Service

**With Monitor Newscasters**

EL DORADO, Ark. — Station KELD, located in the heart of the southern Arkansas oil fields, retains its local station spirit by maintaining an active interest in the civic and athletic events in the vicinity. Last year, for instance, KELD followed the local high school football team in its circuit games, bringing each one by wire to the home audience. Baseball, basket ball and tennis have been reported in season.

KELD recently inaugurated a new commercial policy by refusing time for hard liquor advertising which, the management states, created considerable good will for the station. The station provides a number of periods without cost to local religious denominations which are generally radiocast by the local pastors. Other devotional programs not strictly connected with religious denominations are helped by KELD's special half rates.

Operating with a power of 100 watts KELD is owned and operated by Radio Enterprises, Inc., a corporation which began operation in October, 1935. F. E. Bolls is manager of the station; Charles Mathis Jr. is chief engineer; Leon Sipes is chief announcer, and Rodney Smith is program director.

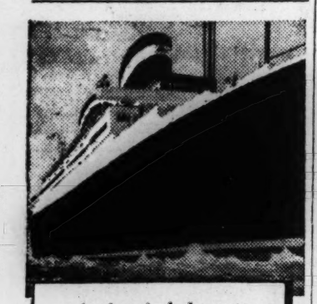
To Mr. Mathis and Mr. Sipes are entrusted the news programs and they radiocast the regular spot news as well as the programs of "The Monitor Views the News." The management considers the listener reaction to the Monitor news very good.

**This is article number 111 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Aug. 18.**

## Heat on Glacier Starts Tidal Wave

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 11 (AP)—Norwegian glaciers melted, it was so hot today. A huge section of the base of Hardanger glacier disintegrated under the intense heat and fell off into Demme Lake.

The splash created a tidal wave 160 feet high, which washed away 12 houses, destroyed near-by crops and filled fields with large boulders. No casualties were reported, however.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Accent on the Trimmings—An Accessory Season

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## White Pierrot Ruche and Frills Set Off Paris Frock of Black

### Bags, Shoes, Tricky Buttons Turn a Dress Into a Costume. Sequins in Evidence. Brown Leads

By Elene Foster
*Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Paris

To be in the fashion at the moment, one must be definitely "accessory-minded" for accessories play a most important role in fashions this year.

At every gathering of smart women during the Paris season it was the "trimmin's" rather than the frocks which attracted one's attention. One was fascinated by the display of bright buttons, belts, gloves, hats, bags and shoes which gave a truly kaleidoscopic effect to the scene. A plain black frock has little individuality in itself but fasten it with little, green buttons, give it a green leather belt, crown it with a big, green hat, add green gloves and bag and black suede shoes with narrow green straps and voila! it becomes a costume.

Black and white is, as always, the favorite color scheme of the Parisienne and a full Pierrot ruche of white tulle is one of its most popular accessories at the present moment. A tall, fair young woman, whom I met recently at an afternoon garden party, wore a frock of dull black silk crepe with the white ruche around the neck and narrower white frills at the edge of the short, plain sleeves. Her black straw sailor had a tiny pleating of the tulle around the crown, her long gloves were of white suede and shoes and bag were of black suede with bands of shiny white leather.

**With Light Frocks**

It is not alone the black or dark-colored frock which serves as a background for the accessories. I remember the costumes of two young women who sauntered together over the smooth, green lawn of Bagatelle on the final day of the polo matches. One wore a simple frock of pale blue crepe with a huge bunch of dark red carnations at the belt, a large, red felt hat, red gloves, bag and shoes and the other had a frock and bolero of printed silk in black, white and Royal blue with a bright blue sash with tasseled ends tied at the side and a little "wash-basin" hat, gloves, bag and shoes all of the same bright blue. Even the tailored suit is "dressed up" with accessories, gay buttons on the plain jacket furnishing the note for the color scheme of scarf, bag and gloves.

This boom in accessories has brought forth all sorts of interesting jewelry and it is also responsible for the revival of earrings, which, of late, have been worn only with the evening costume. Bracelets, rings, earrings and brooch must all conform to the general color scheme of the costume, there must be no false note. "On dit," though I cannot vouch for the truth of this, that the fastidious Parisienne goes so far as to wear lingerie dyed to match the color scheme of her different costumes.

From an economic standpoint, this fad for accessories is, so to speak, "all to the good," for the woman who can afford very few new frocks, with several sets of accessories, can entirely change the character of a costume.

**Sequins Everywhere**

Sequins are very much in the fashion news, being used by all the leading houses to brighten the plain, dark-colored frock. Capt. Molyneux goes in for these "in a big way." He puts rounded pockets of gold sequins on a black woolen frock and adds a tight, little skull cap of sequins to match. A gray, two-piece jersey frock has a belt of silver sequins, a silver sequin flower on the turned-back lapel and is topped with a silver sequin cap. A charming semi-evening costume, by the same clever designer, has a plain black frock whose only decoration is a long belt of jet sequins, tied at one side and reaching to the hem of the skirt. Frogs of jet sequins fasten the loose, two-thirds length coat and the crowning glory is a jet cap with a long, flowing tulle veil.

Lapels of gold, silver or multi-colored sequins brighten the evening jacket and a single flower of shiny paillettes adorns the side of the evening bodice or the revers of the tailored jacket. Madame Alix has designed a long, black velvet evening redingote with big, patch pockets of green and black sequins which is worn over a bright green silk jersey evening gown. Rumor has it that the popularity of the sequins portends a revival next winter of the all-sequin evening gown.

**Between Season Wraps**

Now that the nights are growing chilly, the subject of between-season evening wraps seems a timely one. There are three types of these, the long, circular velvet cape, perfectly plain and collarless, fastened at the neck with a sparkling clasp or clip (one which I saw at the theater the other evening was in geranium pink worn over a white frock with a cluster of geraniums at the waist), the long, fitted coat, slightly full in the skirt, long-sleeved and buttoned to just below the waist-line, with a little standing collar, and the short, jaunty tailored jacket, fastened at the waist with one or two jeweled buttons. The latter, usually of taffeta, has been the prime favorite during the summer. As the colder weather comes on, these jackets will be made of warmer materials, velvet, heavy brocade, quilted lamé and ottoman silk. Square patch pockets, deep, cavalier cuffs and wide revers are the chief characteristics of this popular little garment.

**Changes Revealed**

Heim is making evening coats for the autumn of light-weight woolen cloth. A photograph of one of these is shown on this page. This type of evening coat is especially practical if one is traveling by train or motor to the theater or evening party.

All sorts of rumors are in the air as to the changes in the winter fashions but so carefully are the secrets guarded that at this writing no one, save the dressmakers themselves, has any authentic information. One designer, however, did hint to me that street skirts are to be "really short" and that the ankle-length evening gown, which Mme. Schiaparelli has named "the waltz frock," will replace that with the very long skirt for all but very formal affairs.

So far as one can tell at the moment, the most drastic change in the fashions will be found in the millinery. Very high crowns will replace the flat hats of the summer, even those designed for sport wear. One of these, which has already been bought by American buyers, bears a strong resemblance to that worn by the witch who rides a broom-stick in the familiar illustration in "Mother Goose's Rhymes." Cossack caps in felt, velvet or fur, "highwaymen's hats" and berets whose crown stands high at the front are among the, at least, "fifty-seven varieties" of the winter models which the Parisian milliners are showing. "Dressy" hats will be worn well off the face, some tottering on the back of the head and held in place by ribbons tied under the chin. Does this presage the renaissance of the old-fashioned bonnet? Hats of Continental ladies sprout with ospreys and Paradise plumes, but as America bans their entrance, it need not worry about this.

**Browns and Greens, With Fur**

Brown is predicted as the color, par excellence, for the winter and green, in the olive shades, is a close follower. Much fur and a great deal of velvet and lovely, new soft woolens with a mat surface are certainties but I shall be able to speak with more authority next month, for the new collections will have been shown long before then.

Autumn Costume by Maggie Rouff in Turquoise-Blue Woolen With Sleeveless Jacket of Nutria. The Arrangement of the Front of the Bodice Is Typical of the New Models of This House

Black Taffeta Ribbon Is Used by Paquin for the Bodice and Sash of This White Lace Evening Gown

## Through the Editor's Window

### Gladly Made 'Compulsory'

By Methuen Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Two things are said to be "compulsory" at that wonderful Maine camp for Boston newsboys called Agassiz Village of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. One is to view the sunrise. The other is to watch the moonlight on the lake. Picture the life of the average city newsboy, whose working hours are spent on traffic-glutted streets, nights in a crowded tenement, and even school time in large classes with recess on a dusty playground. What wisdom on the part of a man who loves and understands city boys, to see to it that each youngster is prepared for and brought into contact with at least two experiences which speak the language of solitude, of quiet contemplation of beauty that is untouched by the hand of man.

This morning we ourselves had occasion to be quietly awake before it was light, and watched, as often, the ushering in of the summer dawn. A sunrise is beautiful, but to us the first hushed coming of light is far more so. And with it, as meadows and distant hills take form and softly color, comes the first drowsy song of the first little bird—to us, one of the sweetest sounds in all the world.

For those who must condense their experience with country, forest or shore into a fortnight or so each year, it seems to us that at least one such rendezvous with dawn belongs in it. For those who may have nature in its freshness at any time, the tendency may be to let such opportunities slip. Yet it is sweet to be with dawns all through the cycle of the seasons. Now, in August, the birds are silent. Many have gone. Those few favorites who are still with us are held the closer to our hearts. The wren who pours out such a thrilling cascade of song when he returns to our hill in May, will in so short a time be winging southward. It was his sleepy chirping that came first this morning, followed instantly by a little brown-capped chipping sparrow, and taken up in variation by a song sparrow. Yes, we should recommend that at least a few awakenings before dawn be "compulsory" for all of us each season.

* * *

And that second "must"? The silent contemplation of moonlight on a lake. This is something worth requiring of ourselves, is it not, whenever opportunity offers; and vacations, holidays, may provide. But what of the sky, day and night, summer and winter. It is always with us. Even in the canyons of a great city, it spreads a spangled velvet canopy above upward-pointing buildings. From residential street or crowded square one may stop to note in solitude vast tumbled clouds piled up against a cobalt drop, or wispy veils of lavender-pink sweeping across a pale blue distance. This might well be the second of "two compulsory things," dependent upon no camp or vacation trip, but equally available to all.

* * *

Yet there are those who never voluntarily wake to contemplate the ushering in of the summer dawn, never listen to the scarce-heard isolated sounds of either city or country that serve the more to emphasize the silence. And you who may have never before joined those who habitually contemplate the sky in all its moods and hours, will you sit at the window, perhaps tonight, and watch it, up beyond that tree, until you can see the breathing of the stars? Will you slip away from the family for a moment to stand out beyond the porch steps just to look up at it, alone? Will you watch it at times other than during a spectacular sunset, becoming acquainted with it as a summer storm comes up, as a rushing wind sweeps great billows across it, as it shines clear and silent above an August noon, and then, when winter comes, as it shrouds a deep gray above down-drifting vagabond snowflakes?

* * *

"These things are compulsory?" After all, it is for each of us to say. Whether deliberately or unconsciously, there is really a measure of choice exerted when an individual includes one thing and rejects another. It is for each of us to add to things spiritual and essential, such means of living with beauty as we find available and helpful to a fuller flowering. For all of us there are many such means, and among them some few we would not miss, some few we would always count "compulsory."

A Wednesday Column.

## For the Homemaker's Bookshelf

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"The Household Searchlight Homemaking Guide" (published by The Household Magazine, Topeka, Kansas, $2) is a kind of encyclopedia covering a wide range of homemaking problems. The volume is conveniently thumb indexed according to such general topics as etiquette, setting a table, floor coverings, furnishings, textiles, stain removal, the lawn, club activities, etc. Within each section thus indexed is a table of contents, while marginal headings in bold face type make it easy for the reader to pick out the pertinent paragraph on whatever page she consults. Finally, a regular and thoroughly comprehensive index concludes the volume. Altogether the material is assembled with a view to eliminating needless fumbling for information that may be wanted in a hurry.

The pointers it gives on how to buy refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and smaller household equipment should go a long way toward making the alert reader an intelligent purchaser. The chapter on "Stain Removal" is helpful in distinguishing between kinds of stain and explaining how and what treatment should be applied to which fabrics. Chapters on "Setting a Table" and "Serving Meals" should help many a puzzled hostess.

There is a section on "Health and Beauty" in which the subject is, of course, discussed from a medical viewpoint. What the authors believe to be the necessary physical care of the body is described in considerable detail. We were glad to note that they recognize to some extent at least the importance of mental cause and effect. For instance, we quote:

> Massage cannot keep mouth corners from drooping, or lips from becoming hard, tight lines, if troubles are brooded over constantly. Thoughts actually shape the mouth. Teach yourself to be industrious; work hard at whatever your work may be. Think about happy things in your life. Even though your mouth may not be lovely, this sort of acting and thinking will give it charm.
>
> A person who judges others harshly, and who bears a critical attitude toward many things, will find it advisable for the sake of her face, as well as her happiness, to develop cheerfulness and tolerance.

"The Household Searchlight Homemaking Guide" is the product of years of investigation, testing and writing on the part of the staff of The Household Searchlight, which, as a clearing house for information on home economics, as a buying guide for homemakers and as a testing service for manufactured products, is already known to many American women.

A. M.

### Sweet Odors in the Linen

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A custom as old as history, the surrounding of oneself with sweet odors. Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, all used natural scents to perfume their homes. Through the years we find records of scented oils, herbs, flowers, and unguents, in constant use. Not only apartments, but personal apparel and bedlinen, were impregnated with such aromas. In the United States the custom of using herbs in linen presses lasted until our grandmother's day, and in Europe exists in some places today. For instance, the Germans use sweet woodruff in their linen chests, and in Sweden "sweet grass" is placed among the linen, as well as hung about the sleeping rooms.


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## Homemade Jellies for Gifts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Minneapolis, Minn.

Sparkling jellies or spicy jams and conserves make inexpensive but greatly appreciated holiday gifts. In fact, such gifts not only present a bit of the giver's loving labor, with their gay cellophane wrappings, but they bespeak more thoughtfulness than all the last-minute shopping in the world can import.

This is particularly true if attractive containers are used for them. While regular jelly molds and fruit jars are always appropriate if gaily wrapped and tied, many more interesting ones can be found by using a little imagination. The "Five-and-Ten" or the china department of your local department store offers an endless number of suggestions. Five-year-old Mary Jane would cherish a big jam-filled strawberry creamer and sugar bowl, not merely for the contents, but because they would add prestige to her own tea table long after the jam had been eaten. Big, substantial glasses of jellies or jams would gladden the college boy's heart, while his sister would appreciate flat pottery bowls or even wide-necked glass vases if they were filled with the same toothsome concoctions. These jam-filled vases or bowls, by the way, can be made into novelties by setting a few short-stemmed sprigs of dried baby's-breath from the garden and small, bright artificial flowers into the paraffin covering as it is hardening. (Make this paraffin covering about one half inch thick, so that the stems will not penetrate through it into the jam.)

These novelty selections can be supplemented, also, with some of the containers in which prepared foods have been purchased. For instance, three or four of the small, brightly decorated glasses in which cheese spread has been purchased, when refilled with bright, sparkling jelly, would make a much-appreciated gift for the business girl having her own apartment.

Of course, long, narrow-necked vases should be avoided because of the difficulty of getting the jam out of them, and metal containers should not be used because of the chemical reaction of acid fruit juices when in contact with some metals. Also, to insure that your jams and jellies will keep well, thoroughly sterilize all containers before using them.

### *Vegetable Garden*

**A figured calico of brown and green**
**with rows of shiny currant buttons sewn**
**along the flowing skirt and fitted waist,**
**a wide blue sunbonnet and heavy shoes**
**complete the costume of my garden plot by day;**
**but when the early darkness settles down**
**upon the shadow-sprinkled garden wall,**
**a lovely señorita lingers there;**
**her tiny silver feet with windy grace**
**keep time to rhythms that the aspen leaves**
**shake down like accents from small castinets;**
**the lettuce ruffles of her satin gown**
**swish daintily along the dewy path;**
**she wears a shawl of misty carrot lace,**
**black velvet radish roses at her throat,**
**a sprig of silver stars behind her ear,**
**and coyly flaunts a fan of crinkled kale.**

**Small wonder that the moon in wide sombrero**
**and silky sash of cloud leans on the wall**
**and watches half-bewitched, forgetful of**
**the dark miles left to climb across the sky.**

DOROTHY HOPE McRODEN

Full Length Autumn Evening Coat in Maize-Colored Woolen With Belt and Bands of Gold Galloon. From Jacques Heim

## Comfortable Old Stable Finds Itself a Day Camp

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Milwaukee, Wis.

An old aristocratic carriage house turned into a summer one-day camp! Typists, clerks and other working girls, some with jobs and some without, walk several miles just to spend a day in this unique summer camp in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The old spacious stable becomes increasingly popular as an outing destination for Y. W. C. A. girls and their friends. This summer they are coming ranging in ages from 20 clear down to five. For some it is the only camping experience they have ever had. They pack up a little bundle of sandwiches and travel through the city streets to this old residential district on Milwaukee's West Side to spend a day in the big yard and to wind up their outing with an informal "hot dog" roast at the big open fireplace in the stable, now called the "Playhouse."

The extravagant cream brick residence out in front of the stable had been torn down more than two years ago, and the Milwaukee Y. W. C. A. decided to turn the carriage house into something useful. The uniqueness of the old barn with its marks of aristocracy of a former generation makes it a much sought-out center for summer fun.

Where once sleek, high-stepping horses stood and pawed the floor, now tables for craft work have been moved in, getting light from the little windows above each former stall. The little compartment which was once carefully locked to house the well-greased harness, shining buckles and bridles, the tassled fly-nets and other equestrian equipment, now becomes the kitchenette for the "Y" girls. Here they have built shelves, painted them green, installed a sink, an electric grill and lined the shelves with plain dishes for impromptu servings.

**Now Their Game Room**

The big room, where once the polished carriages were washed, has become the main game room and meeting place for forums. This spring the room was transformed into an old-fashioned country kitchen. An old-time kitchen range with pots and pans hung in glittering array stands in one corner. The big fireplace in the opposite end is the center of many a chat from chairs drawn to its hearth.

The old hay loft looks like an artist's studio when the girls hang their own paintings around under the rafters. Except for the huge door in the side of this second floor loft, one forgets that once big jags of "timothy" were pulled into this upper room. A few steps up and the young maidens have an ideal place for their stage.

**Trained Counselors**

When girls arrive at the summer camp they are divided into three groups, the kindergarteners up to 10 years of age, the intermediate up to 14 and the seniors up to 20. All afternoon the girls attend classes, learning how to weave baskets and do other craft work, paint pictures, and learn a few lines of a rollicking dramatic skit which may be put on in the hay-loft a few evenings hence. The trained counselors are experts in their own lines usually from a university, who volunteer this teaching and make a great point of comrading with the working girls, according to Miss Alice M. Bartlett, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A. in Milwaukee.

This "center for summer fun," under the weather vane of the old-fashioned stable, is in line with the group activities which the "Y" is stressing now, Miss Bartlett said. Gathering the girls about in groups here as well as at the "Activities Building," where they have a year-round program, is emphasized more now than doing too much "case" work with individual girls. If a girl needs adjustment and help, it is believed now that she can get this better by staying right in a group of girls and doing things with them than to be isolated and have her own shortcomings exaggerated, according to Miss Bartlett.

### Green Peppers And Pineapple Salad

Wash
3 medium size green peppers, cut a slice from top and remove all seeds and veins. Soak
1 teaspoon gelatin in
2 tablespoons pineapple juice and dissolve in
¼ cup boiling water. Add
¾ cup crushed pineapple
2 tablespoons chopped nuts
2 tablespoons chopped pimiento and
1 3-oz. package cream cheese. Season to taste. Fill pepper cases and place in refrigerator, until filling is firm, 2 hours. Cut in slices with a sharp knife and arrange on crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise dressing. Seven servings.

### Reviving Shoe Classics

Ghillies with high built-up heels are one of the British footwear fashions displayed at the Paris Exposition which reveal a growing interest among style conservative Englishwomen in the old-time shoe classics with a spirited new look.

### Canning Pears

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Kiefer and Bartlett pears are generally considered the best for canning, but often one can get at a bargain other kinds that are excellent as fruit, but do not have as tasty a flavor as these when cooked. It seems to be news to many home managers that pineapple is excellent for bringing out the flavor of pears, both in salads and canned fruits. Some canning experts put up plenty of pineapple early in the season so as to have on hand a pint of juice and fruit in small pieces to add to the syrup for canning each peck of less tasty pears, and so improve their flavor. Of course, canned pineapple may be purchased, but as a rule, the fruit canned at home has richer syrup, and for this purpose it goes farther than the commercial product.

Another good way to use the small varieties of pears is to wash the fruit, leaving the stems on, and put it on the stove barely covered with water. For each two quarts of pears add three quarters of a cupful of light molasses, and stew them slowly until tender. These may be canned if not for immediate use. They are delicious when served with cream.

And speaking of salads: pears especially put up for this purpose make a splendid addition to fruit salads the year around. One novelty is pears with cinnamon stick candy used as sugar in making the syrup. For another, cook the pears in grapejuice or rhubarb juice, whether commercial products or home canned. Perhaps the most attractive of all are the pears cooked in currant or red plum juice, as their color offers such an unusual and pleasing contrast to the other salad fruits commonly used for the purpose. And the pink halves, alone on lettuce or pineapple slices in lettuce nests, heaped with cottage cheese, for instance, with a dash of yellow mayonnaise, makes a simple and delicious salad quite out of the usual in both interest and appearance.

BERTHA STREETER


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## The "Gordon C. Greene" Takes Off

"LET go!" yelled Captain Tom Greene. Gongs and bells rang in distant parts of the boat. The pilot pulled the leaving signal of three long blasts on the steamboat's whistle, proudly announcing to Cincinnati's waterfront that two hundred and forty-five feet of packet was a-comin' out into the middle of the Ohio River. Slowly the boat backed away from the edge of the wharf-boat, where those who were not tripping waved gaily to those who were. The boat's band played, voicing the excitement and exultation in the hearts of the crowd. The Steamer "Gordon C. Greene" was beginning her first trip of the season down the Ohio to Paducah, Kentucky, and up the Tennessee to Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and return, a round trip of some 1440 miles of inland river.

After we had backed around in midstream, Cincinnati's long broad cobblestoned levee lay on our right, spacious, ample, sweeping up from the water's edge in a splendid gradient to the row of old brick buildings which face the river and begin the city's gradual ascent of the hills. For an hour or so before sailing, that levee had held some of what must have been the excitement of old steamboat days. Cars and yellow taxis had swept down it in fine parabolic curves to disembark passengers. Cabin boys had hurried out from the shade of the wharf-boat into the brilliant sun of the levee to collect and carry luggage aboard. Across the river from the levee, the town of Covington climbed the Kentucky hills, bisected by the modest entrance of the Licking River into the broad Ohio. Three of Cincinnati's five bridges lay up-river behind us. Slowly we steamed under the down-river two, the heavy breathing of our twin stacks deepening as we passed under them.

* * *

THE "GORDON C. GREENE" is the largest packet now plying the inland waters. She has four decks: two work decks, two pleasure decks. The main, or lowest deck, is all coal, black iron keyels, Negro rousters, engines, boilers, beams, machinery, huge coils of two-inch rope, and fires dropping red-hot coals into flooded ash boxes. Projecting out over the bow of this deck, like a springboard over the edge of a pool, rides the stage, or gangplank, which is raised and lowered by a steam capstan. Although it looks narrow in mid air, you can drive a car over it. Above the main deck is the boiler deck, a name which must hark back to an earlier stage of steamboat construction, for the boilers now are on the main, not the boiler, deck. The forward part of this deck is roofed. Behind it is a long cabin which serves as dining saloon; and, when the movable tables are removed, ball room, theater, or common room. Two rows of staterooms open off this cabin, each row ending on one of the passageways which girdle the deck. Above the boiler deck is the hurricane deck. The forward part of this deck is partly roofed, partly open to the sky. It also has a double row of staterooms. Above the hurricane deck is the pilot house and behind it the texas where the crew are quartered.

Charles Dickens disparagingly described a river packet as a sawmill on top of a cigar box, or some such depreciatory image; but, for all his slurs, she is a graceful thing, as she sails down the river in her fresh paint like a great white swan, her flags flying, guy cables throbbing, twin stacks belching smoke, her paddle wheel churning yellow water into cascades of white foam. And the people on the banks pay her the homage of their admiring attention.

* * *

TODAY STEAMBOATIN' IS almost a cult. Nearly all of our one hundred and twenty-five passengers are steamboat fans and knowledgeable in the history and ways of the river. The rest are fans in the making. "It costs a pile to get a passenger aboard this boat; but, once we've got him, we've got him for life," Tom Greene tells me. Fully a third of the present passenger list made the same trip last year. One woman is making her eleventh trip with the Greene Line. Mostly Ohioans, they know the history of their river, and are proud of it. Almost everyone I talk to has read the recent books on the Ohio—Clark B. Firestone's "Sycamore Shores," Captain Frederick Way, Jr.'s "Log of the Betsy Ann," Billy Bryant's "Children of Ol' Man River." A man from St. Louis has a steamboat room in his house, he tells me. In it he has collected logs of old steamboats, steamboat whistles, bells, lanterns, and pilot wheels, prints and photographs of steamboats, and a library of steamboatiana.

Fry, a tall, handsome, Negro cabin boy who has been with the Greene Line since he was a lad of fourteen, beats the meal chimes. "Dinner's now being served in the main cabin, please," he announces in his low rich voice. The movable tables have been set up in the cabin. Negro cabin boys in snow white jackets, standing with folded arms, line each side of the cabin wall between the tables. There is no seating list. You sit where you've a mind to. The head waiter seats me at a table with a man from the editorial staff of a great New York daily newspaper, and his charming wife, Kitty, in whose blue Irish eyes dances a fine sense of fun. They have read Firestone's book, fallen under the spell of the inland river, and here they are, enthusiastic and expectant.

The crowd is friendly, democratic, already somewhat bound together by propinquity and a common interest. It will, of course, break up into groups; but the general camaraderie and good fellowship will endure and deepen.

* * *

AFTER DINNER, ALL go out to sit on one of the two forward decks and watch the country slip by. One looks for signs of the recent flood, but there's little here or anywhere else to show for it. The breeze is much more in evidence; there's always a breeze on the river—and, as our course is southwest against the prevailing winds of the country, the breeze is almost a wind. A sickle moon hangs high in the sky. We are to have fair weather and a waxing moon for the duration of our trip. Through immeasurable fine gradations, the long twilight slowly fades into night. Dance music floats up to the hurricane deck from the cabin below. The powerful searchlight of the boat clicks into action, humming as its beam picks up the banks. Bob McCann, the portly purser, or rather first clerk, for purser is a salt, not a fresh, water term, comes out of his office and sits down beside me. Bob points out the various lights on the shore—red lights, white lights, blinkers—which the Government maintains as aids to navigation.

We pass the town of Vevay (pronounced Veevee), county seat of Switzerland County, Indiana. As its name signifies, it was founded by Swiss from the Vevay District of Switzerland, in 1803, one element in the rich racial mixture which settled the Ohio Basin. They sought to make the Ohio the American Rhine, planting extensive vineyards. The people there today preserve their names and many of their original characteristics, as does the large German population of Cincinnati and its environs. Slightly below Vevay town a Government light marks the beginning of Vevay Chute, a narrow passage in the river about a mile long. "If a boat from down river whistled to pass us here, we'd hold her with an alarm whistle until we got through," said Bob. But no boat whistles, and soon we have passed the Government light at the entrance of Swiss-named Minnet's Run, which marks the end of the chute.

* * *

RELUCTANT TO MISS any of the river, I sit up late. The searchlight clicks on and off, flashing its long beam from shore to shore; boats pass in the night, green light to starboard, red light to port; passing whistles, one to pass to starboard, two to pass to port, boom up river and we answer with blasts which shake the night air about us. About three miles below Vevay Chute we pass Carrollton, Kentucky, and the mouth of the Kentucky River, about whose green cool loveliness I have heard much from Billy Bryant. Fog gathers, blowing in on misty wisps, visibility gets poorer and poorer. We land at Brooksburg, Indiana, near the mouth of the Indian Kentucky River. In that name, and several like it, survives a memory of the days when the Ohio River was the great boundary line between white man's country and Indian territory. The Kentucky River, entering the Ohio from the south, flowed through settled white man's land; the Indian Kentucky, entering the Ohio from the north, flowed through Indian lands. I see the boat safely tied up in Injun Kaintuck, then go to my stateroom and to bed.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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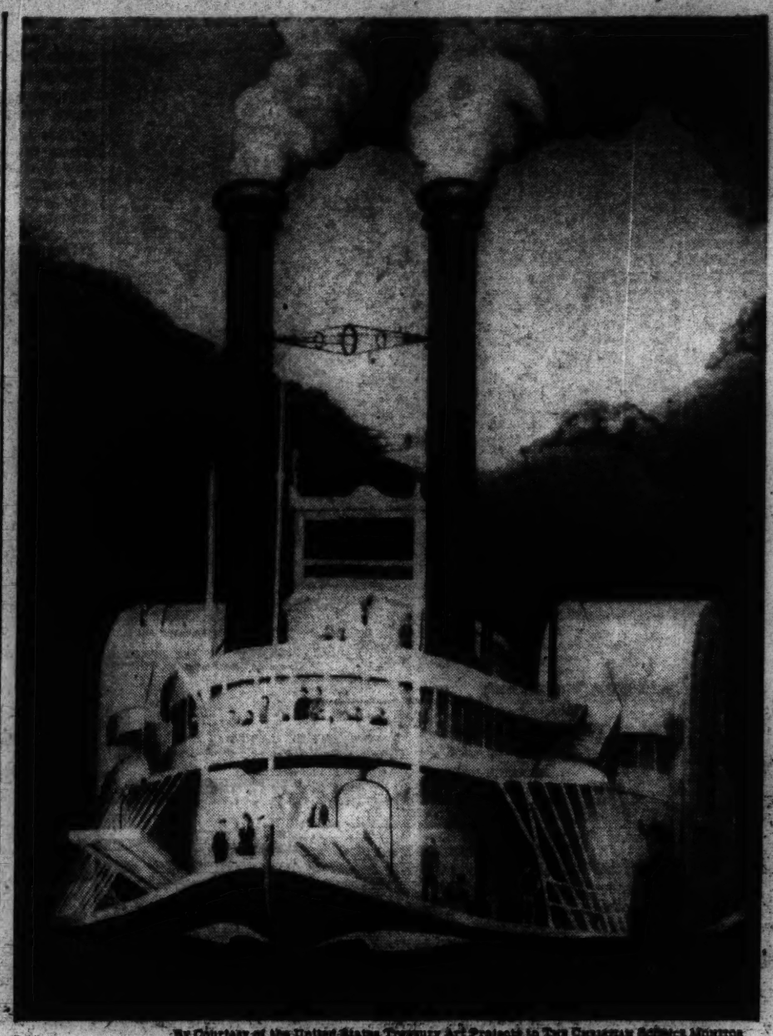

By Courtesy of the United States Treasury Art Projects to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EARLY MISSISSIPPI BOAT, BY WILLIAM BUNN

IT WAS in the middle of the last century that the era of the steamboat was at its height, steamboats having contributed much toward the rapid development of the Mississippi Valley. Though such craft still ply its waters, their great days have passed.

Artists of the United States Treasury Department Projects have dwelt upon various phases of American history. In this study, William Bunn has focused attention upon this important method of transport on the rivers. In offering us this "close-up" of an early Mississippi River boat, dwelling upon the salient details, the artist has also used his privilege of emphasizing the pictorial features.

The study was made for a mural in the post office of Dubuque, Iowa.

## Pony for a London Child

WHEN ponies gallop clumsily across a rough field to where you are standing by the rail, warmly wrapped-up, for this late autumn with a bright harshness in the air; and they whuffle into your pockets for apples, nosing each other out of the way, with their soft warm lips turned back and their breath rising steamily out of your pockets as they nuzzle and crowd; it is then that I can most feel myself like one of the Rectory Children. Ponies must be part of the fantasy. A pony went down regularly at the head of my Christmas list till I was about fourteen, when Vaal River diamonds crashed and the Rakonitz fortunes with them, and I knew there was no more hope. A pony; bricks (stone ones); a large paint-box (tubes, two rows; optimism on one occasion crossed out "two" and wrote "four"). I was never given the pony. For a London child it might have been an awkward pet. But the Rectory Children of my fantasy, however many to a family, always had a pony, and were always running out to feed it, leaping on its back, stroking its nose. A pony was part of the fearless, shouting, laughing good time they had, which I so passionately envied. Sometimes the youngest little boy fell off the pony's back; it was usually an amiable old slow family pony, so it did not matter. I cannot recall the title of the book where the children were given a new pony called "Diamond," but it must have been in the same book as "Gracie," the grey-eyed heroic, sensitive little cousin of the Rectory Children (only they were the Manor Children, which is the same thing but on a slightly higher social scale, with better and wider sashes to wear, and more pocket-money). Gracie's hero was General Gordon, and her most tragical moment was when she heard Khartoum had fallen. The Manor Children were hardly sorry at all, so for once I cold-shouldered them and identified myself with Gracie who grieved bravely alone; she was a soldier's daughter and so was I (not true) and a picture of Chinese Gordon, Gordon in white, Chinese White Gordon, hung on my nursery wall.—G. B. STERN, in "Monogram." (New York: Macmillan.)

## Ett ufeilbart styre

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

FRA de tidligste tider i menneskehetens historie har vi stadig sett hvorledes kongeriker og regjeringer er kommet til makten og falt igjen. Hvad er grunnen til deres nedgang og fall? Hvorfor har menneskelige styreformer så ofte resultert i kaos? Opnåelse av harmoni i menneskelige forhold er et av de mest forvirrende problemer som menneskeheten står overfor idag. Efter å ha underkastet spørsmålet en mere nøktern og intelligent analyse begynner imidlertid mange å lære å forstå at styreformer svikter fordi de mangler åndelig fasthet.

Guds fullkomne styre er åndelig, og kan derfor fattes åndelig. For å kunne bli styret harmonisk må menneskene sette sig grundig inn i Kristen Videnskaps Magna Charta og adlyde dets guddommelige forskrifter. Den eneste grunnlov ut fra hvilken et i sannhet tilfredsstillende styre blandt menneskene nogensinne kan opretholdes, er i sine grunntrekk å finne i de bud som blev åpenbaret for Moses, og i Mesterens Bergpreken. Guds lov tildeler ikke noget som helst enkelt menneske nogen rett eller makt til å herske over sine medmennesker, ved personlig magnetisme, frykt, tvang eller bedrag. Kristus Jesus, det mest videnskapelige menneske som nogensinne har levd blandt jordens beboere, avslo da han blev fristet å ta imot eller å tilrive sig diktatorisk makt. Han sa endog til en som opsøkte ham (Markus 10:18): "Hvorfor kaller du mig god? Ingen er god uten en, det er Gud." Han strebet i ydmykhet efter å oplyse menneskene åndelig, så at de selv kunde finne veien frem til fred, sundhet og overflod. Han anerkjente at menneskelige rettigheter måtte være de samme for alle. Han visste at menneskene ikke måtte la sig beherske av en annens innsmigrende vesen eller personlighet, men skulde følge en annen bare så langt som denne annen ledes av Gud, det gode. Han forstod at det bare finnes ett styrende Sinn, og at det virkelige eller åndelige menneske er underlagt det ene og eneste allmektige Sinn.

Det demokratiske styresett innrømmer den enkelte hans åndelig iboende rett til å styres av Prinsippet. Og vi lærer gjennem Kristen Videnskap at et menneske er virkelig selvstyret alene i den utstrekning det styres av det guddommelige Prinsipp. Opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, Mary Baker Eddy, fremholder på side 106 i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* at "Gud har utstyret mennesket med uavhendelige rettigheter, blandt hvilke er selvstyre, fornuft og samvittighet. Mennesket er egentlig talt selvstyret bare når det ledes rett og styres av sin skaper, guddommelig Sannhet og Kjærlighet." Mrs. Eddy rådet enn videre sine efterfølgere til å være Kristus-like og lovlydige.

Hvem vilde ikke være bedre og nyttigere som borger eller som kirkemedlem om han for sitt eget vedkommende kjente den bedre vei? Men et aggressivt autokratisk styresett vilde ikke bare holde et folk nede i åndelig mørke, men vilde gjøre dette mørke til en enda tungere trældom. Den tid er inne da alle mennesker, både store og små, skal motta Sannhetens befriende lys.

Like fra faraonenes dager er keiserriker kommet og forsvunnet, men Guds ufeilbare styre for mennesket blir for alltid stående og er godt, evig og uforstyrret. Hvis en harmonisk styreform blandt menneskene skal kunne motstå det menneskelige såkalte sinns anmassende villfarelser, må denne styreform være baseret på det guddommelige Prinsipp, og må ha til hensikt å gjøre mest mulig godt for det størst mulige antall. Kristen Videnskap åpenbarer veien til evigvarende fred, fremgang og overflod. Om "Kristen Videnskaps Magna Charta" sier Mrs. Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, s. 247): "Det hevder menneskenes uavhendelige, universelle rettigheter. I hele sitt vesen demokratisk, blir dets styre utøvd med de styredes almindelige samtykke, hvori og hvorved mennesket er selvstyret i og med at det styres av sin skaper."

I den guddommelige Kjærlighets univers finnes det intet som motsetter sig virkelig selvstyre. Og det skulde være klart at demokratiske rettigheter ikke tilsidesettes når en leder eller en administrativ gruppe velges for å handle på de styredes vegne. De som er valgt til å forestå et styre eller en regjering, vil, hvis de er opriktige, uselviske og vise, strebe efter å befordre demokratiets ånd ved stadig å søke å lære de styredes ønsker å kjenne, forat de kan handle i overensstemmelse med dem. Et åndelig oplyst folks demokratiske styreform kan sies å antyde at Guds røst høres, og at Hans styrelse kommer til anvendelse ved løsningen av menneskelige problemer.

Men strid mellem mennesker og nasjoner vil fortsætte inntil det menneskelige såkalte sinn viker for det guddommelige Sinn, og den guddommelige Kjærlighets ufeilbare styre blir forstått og anerkjent. Mrs. Eddy innså klart hvad nasjonene så vel som de enkelte mennesker så hellig trenger. Hun har sagt (*Message to The Mother Church for 1900*, s. 10): "Visse elementer i den menneskelige natur søker å underminere nasjoners og folkeslags borgerlige, sosiale og religiøse rettigheter og lover, og retter sine angrep mot frihet, menneskelige rettigheter og selvstyre—og gjør dette til og med i Guds, rettferdighetens og menneskehetens navn! Disse elementer angriper endog profetenes og Jesu og hans disipiers nye og dog gamle læresetninger. Historien viser at villfarelsen gjentar sig inntil den blir utryddet. Våre forfedres visdom er visselig ikke til stede i, men fjernet fra alt som svinger selvets og utnyttelsens scepter over de enkelte mennesker, svake provinser eller folkeslag. Her fester vårt håp anker i Gud, som hersker, og rettferdighet og dom er Hans troners bolig i all evighet."

Opplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *Berne, Switzerland*

You were so friendly, you, and you,
So full of kindly mirth,
That I would like to bring to you
All lovely things on earth.
Yet, when I search where beauty walks,
Where she her treasure spills,
My mind goes back to cloud-wreathed heights,
And restfulness of hills.

I mind the clean broad walks of Berne,
Its church's flood-lit steeple;
The softness of its kindly air,
And O, its kindly people!
Then this shall be my gift to you,
As long as time remain,—
To think upon your kindliness,
And echo it again.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

## Small Sounds of Evening

WE SPOTTED him at last, fluffed out like a tiny keg on end, perched on a gargoyle head which leaned from the church tower. At first we had thought the barn-owl's low churring to be the voice of a nightjar, hidden in the coppice behind the churchyard. Then we had seen the owl, pale in the twilight, snoring wide-awake to the fading sky. He slipped soundlessly from his perch and dipped in woolen-winged flight over the vicarage garden.

Swallows twittered low over the half-dry stream-bed. The song-thrush on his fir tree was giving us his usual vespers. But where, a month ago, every hedgerow at evening had launched its chattering, scolding blackbird colony before our path, it was now strangely silent. True, once or twice a blackbird raced from the disturbed leaves, but there was little chattering. The silent weeks were approaching.

Up in the fields, the world seemed to rest under a sky swollen with its burden of quietness. The swifts, which tore screaming across it, seemed, for once, to belong to the earth and not to the clouds, linked by sound to the other small sounds of evening.

* * *

THE HUSHED SKY seemed to drop lower. It smelled cold and clear, like spring water. Little clouds had browsed over it during the sunny hours, but now it was rinsed of form and color. A solitary crow on silent wings flapped ponderously over Hundred Acre.

In the ditches small sounds worried at the greater quiet above—rustle of leaf and grass, the infinitesimal squeaking of vole and field-mouse. A big toad lumbered across the path.

Out in the center of the pasture beyond Hundred Acre the peewits were calling—doleful, sad cries, eerie in the evening.

The clamor from the rookery was still. Birds were becoming hushed—all except the harsh, wandering voices in the growing corn, the voices of the corncrakes, now here, now there, now close, now distant. Like a company of giant cicadas, they called one to another across the droway fields.

* * *

TURNING FOR HOME, we heard other sounds, rising from the well of the village—the murmur of voices like words spoken in a train at night, water dashing itself into a bucket, the creak of the pump handle on the green, a dog barking in the stackyard at Chardles', the subsiding gobble of sleepy ducks.

But it all seemed very still, so still that we jumped when we heard the owl again, close overhead, when we saw him like a grey ghost of a bird trailing his sharp cry behind him—"Tee-yek-tee-yek." The corncrakes still grated distantly and, close to, under the beech-tree shadows, there was the shrillest, smallest sound of all that we heard that night—the scraping squeak of half-a-dozen Great Bats which chivvied the fluffy moths in the shadows.

C. G. G.

## *Keepsakes*

THERE are four things that I must not forget—
The sheen of the orchard leaves heavy with wet,
A rabbit that hurried down Apple Tree Lane,
A bee in a clover top tumbled with rain,
And the deer that paused where the berry vines ply,
Alert to the loveliness, even as I!

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

## One Infallible Government

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

FROM the beginning of human history kingdoms and governments have continued to rise and to fall. Why have they failed and fallen? Why have human governments so often resulted in chaos? The question of harmony in human relations is one of the most perplexing problems facing mankind today. Many are beginning to learn, however, upon a more sober and intelligent analysis of the question, that governments fail because of lack of spiritual fiber.

God's perfect government is spiritual, and is therefore spiritually discernible. To be governed harmoniously men need thoroughly to acquaint themselves with the Magna Charta of Christian Science, and obey its divine precepts. Fundamentally, the only constitution upon which a truly satisfactory government among men can ever be maintained may be found in the Commandments revealed to Moses, and in the Master's Sermon on the Mount. The law of God confers upon no one individual the right or power to rule his fellow men by personal magnetism, fear, force, or deceit. Christ Jesus, the most scientific individual ever to dwell among men, when tempted, refused to accept or assume dictatorial power. He even said to one who came to him (Mark 10:18): "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." He humbly strove to enlighten men spiritually, so that they might achieve their own way to peace, health, and plenty. He recognized equal rights in human relations. He knew that men should not be swayed by specious personality, but should follow another only so far as that other is guided by God, good. He understood that there is but one governing Mind, and that the real or spiritual man is subject to the one omnipotent Mind.

Democracy grants the individual his spiritually endowed right of being governed by Principle. And we learn through Christian Science that one is truly self-governed only as he is governed by divine Principle. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, points out on page 106 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." Moreover, Mrs. Eddy counseled her followers to be Christlike and law abiding.

Who would not be a better and more useful citizen or church member by knowing for himself the better way? But aggressive autocracy not only would leave a people in spiritual darkness, but would make that darkness even greater bondage. The time is at hand when all men, both great and small, shall receive the liberating light of Truth.

From the days of the Pharaohs empires have come and gone, but God's infallible government for man remains forever good, eternal, and intact. If a harmonious government among men is to withstand the arrogant errors of the human so-called mind, that government must be based upon divine Principle, and must be designed to render the greatest good to the greatest number. Christian Science reveals the way to perpetual peace, progress, and plenty. Of the "Magna Charta of Christian Science," Mrs. Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 247): "It stands for the inalienable, universal rights of men. Essentially democratic, its government is administered by the common consent of the governed, wherein and whereby man governed by his creator is self-governed."

In the universe of divine Love there is nothing antagonistic to genuine self-government. And it should be understood that democratic rights are not set aside when a chief or an administrative group is chosen to act for those governed. Those chosen to administer a government, if sincere, unselfish, and wise, will strive to further the true spirit of democracy by continually seeking to learn the wishes of those governed, that they may act accordingly. Indeed, the democratic government of a spiritually enlightened people indicates that the voice of God is being heard and that His government is being applied in human problems.

But strife between men and nations will continue until the human so-called mind yields to the divine Mind, and the infallible government of divine Love is understood and recognized. Mrs. Eddy clearly discerned the great need of the nations, as well as of individuals. She has said (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, p. 10): "Certain elements in human nature would undermine the civic, social, and religious rights and laws of nations and peoples, striking at liberty, human rights, and self-government—and this, too, in the name of God, justice, and humanity! These elements assail even the new-old doctrines of the prophets and of Jesus and his disciples. History shows that error repeats itself until it is exterminated. Surely the wisdom of our forefathers is not added but subtracted from whatever sways the sceptre of self and pelf over individuals, weak provinces, or peoples. Here our hope anchors in God who reigns, and justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne forever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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# Technology and Chemistry

(Continued from Page 1)

desirable products to be possessed at low prices. The problem would seem to be how to use what can be produced in a way to be equitable, while at the same time planning to employ suitably for cultural and other activities the increasing leisure prophesied for the race."

**Possible Developments**

Among the possible future developments discussed by the committee are:

Use of city refuse, such as garbage and sewage, to supply fuel gas by fermentation.

Growing of food without soil.

Manufacture of synthetic foods.

Rubber produced chemically much faster than it can be grown on tropical plantations.

Widespread use of insulating materials to keep out hot air, promote fuel economy and shut out city noise.

Great expansion in the use of cellulose.

Possibility of simplifying textile manufacture by substituting chemical adhesion for twisting and weaving.

Preservation of the soil by the addition of plant foods.

Use of a new polarizing glass in automobile windshields and headlights to decrease glare.

Perfection of white paper with strength possessed by brown Kraft paper.

The potentialities of growing food without soil are great, in the committee's estimation. It has already been demonstrated that many foods, such as potatoes and tomatoes, can be grown with enormous yields in tanks of liquid plant food containing calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, magnesium sulfate, copper sulfate, nickel sulfate and cobalt sulfate. The tank contains an electric heating cable to maintain a temperature at which the plants make the most rapid growth. One tank of one-one-hundredth acre of water surface produced 25.8 bushels of potatoes and yields of other crops are equally impressive.

"While the economies of this method of producing food have not been fully explored, the potentialities are great, particularly when one remembers that cucumbers, tomatoes and some other crops have long been subjects for hothouse treatment, that areas near large centers not suitable for various types of buildings might be so employed under glass, and that in many places even householders might produce much of their own food," the report says.

With nitrogen already being taken out of the air, the sea now looms as a possible source for needed chemical materials. "We have long utilized deposits of minerals left when the sea water evaporated," the report points out, "and now the Dead Sea is being processed for its content of chemical compounds. During the war the salts of the dry Searles Lake became an important source of potash in America, and on the west coast today there is another operation in progress which has for its object the separation of compounds of magnesium from the sea. It seems more than likely that in the future we shall look more and more to this vast supply of compounds in solution as a source of needed chemical materials."

Attention is called to the rapid growth in the use of synthetic plastics in recent years. Synthetic resinoid bakelite was the first of a long and ever-increasing line of synthetic resins, resinoids, plastics and molding compounds. The result of this development, the report says, has been a great improvement in all sorts of molded articles and the production at reasonable costs of items which would not otherwise have been made.

**Industry Revolutionized**

The use of butanol in the nitrocellulose type of lacquer is cited as one of the best examples of how a new chemical compound can revolutionize an industry. Prior to its appearance a minimum of 26 days was required to finish a fine motorcar, for the simple reason that paints and varnishes in use until that time dried slowly. Not only did this mean tying up large values in goods in process, but it was becoming difficult to obtain apprentices for the finishing trade.

Development of cellulose lacquers changed the whole picture, and instead of days, hours were all that were needed to complete the job.

Manufacture of polymerized gasoline from refinery gases, the hydrogenation of the tars and coals to produce liquid fuels, the efficiency gained with powdered coal, the effort to prepare a coke suitable for household use without the dust and smoke of coal are cited as trends of future fuel technology.

The outstanding trend in the chemical industry since the war, according to the report, has been the striving toward national independence, particularly in the production of strategic chemical materials.

## *The New Machine Age*

By Orr © 1937 Chicago Tribune

# Free Rein for Inventions Urged by Machinery Institute

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Taking issue with recommendations included in the recent technological progress report of the National Resources Committee, the Machinery Institute here declares that America's future progress will be allied closely with the free development and use of inventions in industry and agriculture.

Referring to the committee's proposal that a national planning board to regulate inventions and mechanical progress be established, the institute insists that society has "more to gain than lose" by freedom in the development of inventions and their application.

"Desirable as it might be," it says, "to foresee the development of an invention, experience indicates that this is impossible, to say nothing of planning for the unpredictable results. Even the scientists themselves admit that those who have been considered most competent to judge the future of inventions have been wrong about as often as an uninformed guess would have been. Incalculable damage would be done if society had a method of officially vetoing the 'hunches' of such men as Edison and Ford."

**Machines and Jobs**

A common fallacy in connection with technological development, the institute holds, is to assume a direct relationship between productivity of a new machine or process, and employment.

The Institute notes that the average industrial worker in the United States uses 4.86 horsepower of equipment as compared to 2.67 in Germany, 2.56 in Great Britain, and 2.14 in Italy. Real wages, it declares, according to the International Labor Office at Geneva, are 160 per cent higher in the United States than in Germany, 90 per cent higher than in Great Britain, and 387 per cent higher than in Italy.

"Since the beginning of the century," it says, "output per worker in the iron and steel industry has increased more than 60 per cent, but instead of employment declining it has increased more than 100 per cent. There are machines enough in the American textile industry to spin more yarn and weave more cloth than could be made by all the women in the United States using the methods of colonial housewives. Yet there have been more workers employed in the textile industry in recent years than ever before in history. These examples are typical of dozens which could be cited to show the tremendous increases in employment which have taken place while output per worker has increased."

**Traces Wage Increases**

The Institute statement notes that increased output per worker has increased wages more than 100 per cent since 1914, and that prices of 20 widely-used machine-made commodities in terms of wages showed that the 1937 consumer enjoys a 62 per cent advantage of those of 1914.

"Michigan," it says, "where aggressiveness in developing new inventions and instituting technological improvements is probably greatest, has the highest weekly factory wage in the United States, according to Department of Commerce reports," the Institute stated. "In per capita income, New York, due to concentration of financial activity in New York City, ranks first, but it is followed next by Connecticut which with Rhode Island is at the top in industrialization, measured by relation of manufacturing income to total income. Rhode Island's per capita income is exceeded by only three other states, one of which is California whose motion picture stars owe their fortunes to technology.

"Mississippi, an agricultural state, which has the lowest per capita income in the nation, ranks at the bottom in percentage of farms equipped with tractors and almost at the bottom in per capita horsepower used by its industries."

# Alaskan Supply Ship Sails

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—With a cargo of "everything from pins to tractors," the North Star, "school ship" of the United States Department of Education, sailed from this port the first week in August, bound far north for Point Barrow and other remote Alaskan localities. To many school teachers she will carry the only mail and the only supplies of the year.

Late in starting, the sturdy motorship must hurry to the Arctic Ocean and back out through Bering Strait before the ice closes in. Stopping at Seward to take on coal and discharge supplies that go by the Alaskan Railroad and Yukon River boats to interior schools, she will then sail straight for Point Barrow.

Before the season is over, the North Star with the other supply ship, the Boxer, will have serviced 120 stations, taking supplies for schools, hospitals and co-operative stores and bringing back reindeer products, furs and ivory. Government schools are stationed as far west as Little Diomede Island, on the Siberian border, and as far east as Eagle, on the Canadian line, and from Point Barrow on the north to the Metlakatla reservation on the South. One school is situated at Attu, the farthest west tip of the Aleutian Islands.

Although remote, these places, because of the radio, are no longer completely isolated.

One of the 35 passengers on the North Star is a young teacher from South Carolina, bound for Noatak, north of Katzebue. It was explained at the office of the Department of the Interior here as not unusual for a teacher from a Southern state to seek a Civil Service position in the extreme North, largely for adventure. The young lady in this instance will be assistant teacher to a man and his wife at the school.

The supplies include items necessary for modern living, from dictionaries to lumber; from cans of "red, sour pitted cherries" to nursing bottles, shoe laces, and pliers, "round nose, and side cutting." Ice-cream freezers are a common item; for the Eskimos are very fond of ice-cream, which they make from canned milk. The books taken ranged from "Ben Hur" to "Captains Courageous."


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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1937

# Colored Milk Off Scene In Rhode Island

### Governor Takes Hand by Halt on Reddening of Imported Product

### Now Up to Court

### Lawyers for Vermont Group Gain Time to Prepare Injunction Petition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11—Gov. Robert E. Quinn took the red vegetable coloring out of non-Rhode Island milk today and left the matter entirely up to the Federal Court here to decide the constitutionality of the law which made the coloring possible.

Governor Quinn declared last night that he halted the use of the identifying color at the request of attorneys for Bellows Falls, Vt., milk producers, who desired time to prepare an injunction petition to be presented in the United States District Court here Monday.

"Although I feel that the State should have the right to regulate its milk supply," he said, "I feel that it is too drastic to bar the products from another State, as this did. I am in accord with the desire of the attorneys for the Vermont interests, because I want the matter cleared up once and for all."

**Sudden Change in Program**

The agents of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation, who began the coloring yesterday on orders of their chief, Burton K. Harris, were preparing another batch of the queer-appearing, but harmless, vegetable matter to be used today, when the Governor changed the program.

When asked under what authority the department was allowed to color imported milk and thus discriminate against one group of dealers, officials said that the director of agriculture was acting under the Milk Control Act, which gave him the power to identify imported milk by coloring it. This coloring was for the purpose of showing the consumers in this market that it came from outside of the State, he said.

It was conceded, however, that the department had no power to prevent the sale of milk here, after it had been delivered to local dealers for distribution, and no charges of inferior quality were placed against the out-of-State milk.

**Feels Sure of Ground**

It was explained to newspaper men that the director had given the matter serious study, especially regarding the legality of his action, and "he was certain of his ground." However, there seemed to be an opinion on the part of some of the dealers that the department had used powers far greater than those allowed by law.

**Directed at Vermont Milk**

The most drastic step ever taken here to force Rhode Island dealers to buy approximately 5000 quarts of milk "from registered farms in Rhode Island," which at present have no market, came as the climax of a campaign which has been staged by Mr. Harris for several months to have 10 State dealers cease using milk which came from Vermont.

When the dealers refused to "buy in Rhode Island," the threat of the use of the coloring was made. When the time came for the re-registering of the Vermont dairies here, Mr. Harris, acting in accordance with the powers given him by the milk control act, refused to grant these out-of-State dairies further permits.

This action paved the way for the coloring of yesterday.

When questioned, assistants in the office of Mr. Harris refused to make known the names of the dealers

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

# Ice and Ship Strikes Add to Heat Problems

**In Boston Today**

## Two New Strikes Called in Boston

Two new strikes interfered with the efforts of thousands of persons to keep cool in Greater Boston today.

A walk-out of at least half of the employees of the Metropolitan Ice Company prevented delivery of ice to many homes and business establishments.

And, as the heat wave continued for the seventh day, a strike of 100 seamen of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company halted service between this city and the beach resort.

**No Return Steamer**

Hundreds of persons, seeking to escape the heat, were taken to Nantasket this morning, only to find no return steamer service. Many of them had difficulty in finding transportation for the return journey.

The first vessel to be put out of service was the steamship Nantasket and later the Town of Hull. Allerton and Mayflower followed suit when their crews joined the walkout. One vessel's crew struck as it halted at Pemberton with 1000 passengers, forcing them to find their own transportation from there to Nantasket.

Of the two strikes, that at the ice plant affected more persons, since the Metropolitan concern virtually has a monopoly on the ice business in Boston and vicinity.

**100 Icemen on Strike**

Admission that half of the concern's 200 employees were on strike came from Edward L. Hadley, general manager at the executive offices in Somerville, who also said that work at four of the company's nine branches was curtailed.

The four branches from which most deliveries were halted were at Cambridge, Somerville, Watertown and Commercial wharf, Boston. The latter serves business houses downtown with ice for drinking water coolers.

The strike of the ice wagon driv-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## Mayor Asks Right To Question Self

Rebuffed again this morning in an attempt to cross-examine a witness, Mayor Mansfield walked out of the Finance Commission hearing on the Codman Hill Construction Company contracts and right up to the Pemberton Square courthouse. There, he filed a bill in equity in Suffolk Superior Court asking the court to restrain the Fin Com from preventing him from cross-examining himself and from preventing him from presenting and cross-examining other witnesses.

An order of the court is returnable Monday.

While the Fin Com was deliberating this latest move of the mayor, in a recess called for the afternoon, counsel for that fact-finding body appeared in Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau's court to argue his petition for a temporary release of William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill Company, from Charles street jail.

**FarnumMakes Plea**

The Fin Com Counsel, Attorney George R. Farnum, wants Mr. Driscoll to appear before the commission Friday morning and answer interrogations on what happened to $139,000 with Attorney Farnum charges disappeared without record from Codman Hill funds.

"Driscoll's testimony is vital to the investigation," Attorney Farnum told the court. "Since the investigation began large sums of money have been withdrawn from the corporation.

"Driscoll knows why the money was drawn out and where it went. If he tells the truth, the mystery of the money will be cleared."

**Mayor Files Complaint**

In his bill of complaint Mayor Mansfield declares the charter of the city of Boston, in Sect. 21, provides that "a person testifying before an investigation of the Finance Commission has the right, by his counsel, to cross-examine any witness and to offer testimony by other witnesses."

He complained that his testimony before the commission "was suddenly terminated by counsel of the commission" and that he "was denied the right to cross-examine the witness, and has been refused the right to conclude the examination."

"The witness" in this case was the Mayor himself. When he took the stand he explained that he ap-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## Interest in Art Continues to Grow

If New England is representative, then Americans are becoming more and more appreciative of the fine arts. Even during the heat of July the Boston Museum of Fine Arts drew an attendance of 25,151, while its June attendance of 27,615 showed an increase of 3000 over that in June of last year. The Division of Instruction reports an unusually large group of students for the summer courses.

Vacationists are flocking to the summer exhibitions along the shores of Maine and Connecticut and Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and in the mountain resorts of New Hampshire and Vermont. Parents are taking children, and children are leading parents to the galleries where New England's painters and sculptors are exhibiting their most recent works.

Along New England's Art Bound Coast: Magazine Section

## New Rate Sought On French Phones

Telephone companies of Massachusetts would get their $2.70 for installing French phones within a year instead of waiting 18 months under a new schedule of rates applied for by the New England Telephone Company and the Western New England Telephone Company.

The new rates call for an installation charge of $1.50 plus 10 cents a month for 12 months. The old schedule required no installation charge but called for 15 cents a month for 18 months. Public hearings were set today by the Public Utilities Commission for Sept. 15.

## Humidity Drops

About the greatest consolation one could gather from the weather bureau today was that this day, Aug. 11, in 1900, hung up a record of 95 degrees.

Today was figuratively comfortable, compared to that. True, the temperature reached 84 at 11 a. m., a rise of 10 degrees from the reading at midnight, but there was a sharp drop in the humidity and a 17-mile wind from the southwest which made the forenoon bearable. The noon temperature was 85; 1 p. m., 84 and 2 p. m., 83.

The weather man would venture no prediction of relief from the discomfort which has held this section since last Thursday.

His forecast calls for weather which will continue "partly cloudy and threatening, somewhat oppressively humid, probably with an occasional shower tonight and Thursday, and not much change in temperature."

# Third Party To Enter Lists At Springfield

### Labor Group to Compete in Municipal Primary and Election

### Precedent Seen

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11—A third political party, the United Labor Party, will participate officially in the municipal primary and election in Springfield in the autumn. The presence of a third party in a municipal election establishes a precedent for the Commonwealth insofar as city officials can discover.

The procedure by which a new political party having no enrolled members may enter municipal politics was settled yesterday in a ruling by City Solicitor Donald M. Macaulay that the United Labor Party may submit nomination papers signed by any voter, either Republican, Democrat or independent.

The United Labor Party established itself as a political body by polling 3 per cent of the total vote in the municipal election two years ago, when its slate was listed on the ballot as independent candidates.

**Three Questions Raised**

In seeking to determine the method by which the United Labor Party would proceed this year, City Clerk Clifford F. Smith could find no other city that had been confronted by a third party in its municipal election. Accordingly, he asked the law department to rule whether the party could participate in the election by other means than entering the primary. Secondly, what voters could vote in the Labor Party primary. Finally, who could sign nomination papers for candidates of the United Labor Party.

Mr. Macaulay's decision yesterday was that the party had to have a primary to determine its nominations unless it chose to secure a place on the ballot again as an independent group.

On the second question he ruled that any voter might receive a ballot of the Labor Party in the primary and on the third question his opinion was that any voter might sign nomination papers for a candidate of the United Labor Party.

Still undecided is the status of persons who request a Labor Party ballot at the primary. Shall they be registered in the next municipal primary as members of the United Labor Party and restricted to voting in that primary? This situation will not be answered until two years hence inasmuch as the party may not retain its official identity in this year's election. All voters will keep their present registration for the state primaries and election.

**Fewer Names Needed**

Fred F. Toomey, chairman of the United Labor Party, announced after Mr. Macaulay's decision that the party will participate in the primary. This is held preferable to maintaining independent status, for it reduces materially the number of names required to place a candidate on the primary ballot. For a ward contest only five voters must indorse a candidate, while 40 signatures are necessary for a citywide contest. To obtain an independent place on the ballot requires signatures of 250 qualified voters.

In view of its minority position, the United Labor Party anticipates no contests, though in entering a primary "that is the chance it must take," Mr. Toomey commented.

The United Labor Party appeared two years ago along with the organization of mass production industries, now represented by C. I. O. unions. Matthew Campbell, president of the Westinghouse Union, United Electrical and Radio Workers, was candidate for mayor and polled about 3000 votes. He is expected to head the ticket again this year.

## Boston-Canada Air Mail Starts

International air mail service between Montreal and Boston and intermediate Vermont and New Hampshire points on Central Vermont-Boston-Maine Airways route, was inaugurated yesterday with the arrival at St. Hubert Airport in Montreal of the first transport plane to furnish direct mail connections from and to New England.

# Repeal Plans Pushed on Bets At Race Tracks

### Petitioners to Legislature Encouraged by Attorney General's Ruling

### Seek Referendum

A drive to repeal legalized betting on horse and dog racing in 1938 got underway today. Encouraged by Attorney General Paul A. Dever's approval of a repeal petition, the backers of the repeal effort were preparing plans for collecting the 20,000 signatures necessary to place the petition before the incoming Legislature.

The Attorney General's approval, given yesterday, constituted the first major victory for the petitioners, represented by David F. Sibley, Boston attorney. The legality of the petition had been questioned, on the ground that the racing law is not state-wide, inasmuch as Dukes and Nantucket counties took no stand on it. It had been contended an initiative petition may concern only state-wide statutes. The Attorney General, however, ruled against the opponents.

The proponents of repeal face a long, difficult road before they reach the end of the trail through the 1938 Legislature. The state Constitution provides that the petition containing the signatures of 10 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State not earlier than the first Wednesday in September. The next legal step necessitates the filing of at least 20,000 signatures of approving qualified voters on or before the first Wednesday in December.

**To Voters in 1938**

If the Legislature approves the petition, the question will be submitted to the voters at the November, 1938, state election. On the other hand, if the Legislature votes against the repeal proposal, the proponents must submit an additional 5000 signatures after the first Wednesday in July, 1938, and on or before the first Wednesday in August.

Today's petition for repeal is the second in the life of the Massachusetts betting law. The 10 sponsors of the petition are William E. Bond, Dorchester; Fred L. O'Connor, Roxbury; William P. Shine, Dorchester; James F. O'Rourke, Boston; John J. Canty, Auburndale; Charles J. Harmon, Newton; John J. Fay, Worcester; Louis A. Boulet, New Bedford; James F. O'Brien, Worcester, and Joseph C. Lardner, New Bedford.

Late in 1935 a referendum petition was filed. The 1936 Legislature voted against it, on the ground that the original racing law approved by the people in 1934, guarantees a four-year period of existence for legalized betting before repeal attempts could be made.

While the gathering of the necessary 5000 signatures to place the question before the people, regardless of the legislative opposition, was considered an easy task by strong backers of repeal, the petitioners made no attempt to collect the additional signatures. Thus, the repeal attempt failed.

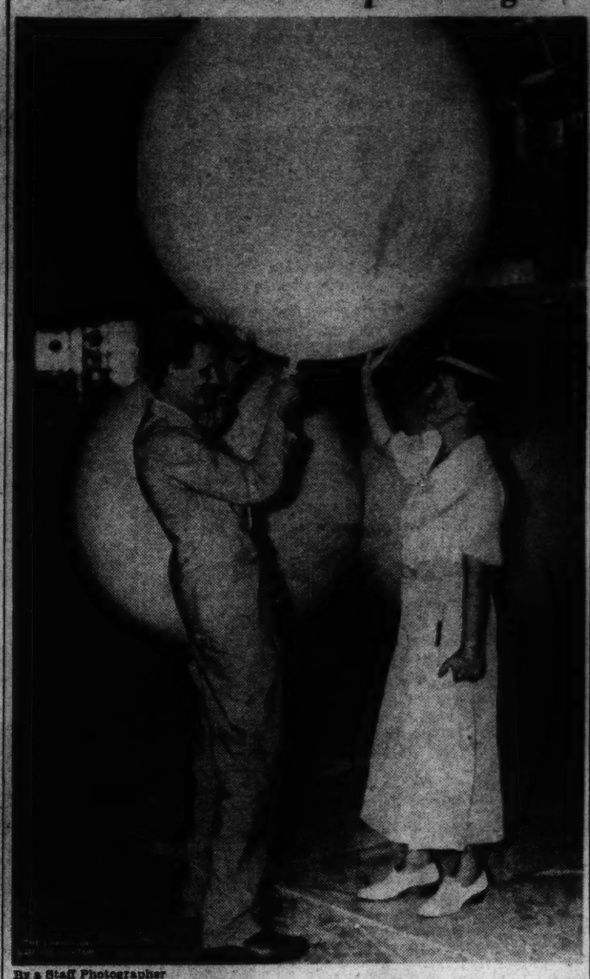
During the legislative fight on this proposal, a Senator from a district in which dog-racing is conducted, charged that dog racing interests were actually back of the original repeal petition. The reason for this paradoxical situation, he said, was that at that time there existed a law, passed by the 1935 Legislature, calling for a referendum on repeal of dog racing alone in 1936.

Inasmuch as it has been frequently charged that dog racing was approved only because it was coupled closely with horse racing in the original referendum vote in 1934, the Senator said the dog racing interests wished to force a referendum on the whole question. Later, when the dog racing referendum law was repealed, there was no need for the dog racing interests to force through the horse and dog referendum drive.

**Four Seasons Enjoyed**

This year, it is believed that no such situation will develop. Furthermore, the frequent legislative argument that the 1934 vote guaranteed freedom from referenda until 1938 cannot be used. By the time the vote is taken, racing will have enjoyed four full seasons.

### *Have Role in Stratosphere Flight*



By a Staff Photographer

Type of Balloons That Will Be Used in Dr. Jean Piccard's Next Flight Into the Stratosphere

# *Dr. Piccard Plans Ascent 'Powered' by 2000 Balloons*

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

It was at the circus that ballooning got its start in former days, and today Dr. Jean Piccard, one of the world's foremost stratosphere scientists, "went back to the circus" to learn a few tricks modern ballooning has almost forgotten.

Where is the circus-loving boy, for instance, who hasn't at some time dreamed of tying a flock of red, white and blue hydrogen-inflated balloons together for a sail above the clouds?

That's just what Dr. Piccard is thinking about today, but because he happens to be a practical-minded physicist, he plans to use stouter balloons than the circus variety. Nevertheless they will be made of rubber, 2000 of them, all tied together on a boss ring of metal, beneath which will be attached his closed gondola. And when the flight takes place, Mrs. Piccard will again sail with him.

**Piccards in Cambridge**

This is no idle dream. Dr. and Mrs. Piccard were both in Cambridge today, talking over technical details with engineers at the Dewey Almy Chemical Works, makers of the Darex balloons which he used once before in a test flight to 11,000 feet and which he will use again when he sets out for the 20-mile mark — straight up—his gondola loaded with scientific instruments.

Another practical item—the cost of financing such a flight—seemed clearer today. It was Mrs. Piccard who thought of that, and her suggestion was to sell shares in the expedition at $100 a share, printing the name of the individual sponsors on the balloons, each to be sent to its "owner" when the flight is over. Thus each sponsor will have a souvenir that "went higher than Piccard." Dr. Piccard promises to bring back 90 per cent of the balloons intact, the rest will necessarily be destroyed in the descent.

His most recent flight, in which he investigated the possibility of using small balloons in place of one large one for stratosphere work, was made on July 17. On this occasion he used approximately 80 balloons of the type enployed by meteorologists for investigation of weather conditions in the higher atmosphere. The balloons were hitched to a specially constructed gondola christened the "Pleiades."

For this flight, metal punchings were used as ballast to control the ascent of the strange craft. It is estimated that the total lift of the balloons was in the neighborhood of 400 pounds.

**Balloons Proved Successful**

Dr. Piccard, in commenting on his test flight, stated that the balloons "behaved beautifully." The ascension was made at midnight from Soldiers Field, Rochester, Minnesota, in a prow-shaped aluminum gondola carrying scientific instruments and a two-way radio. Half of the 80-odd balloons were in a cluster 57 feet above the gondola and the other 40 floated 50 feet above this tier.

"I rose rather slowly to an altitude of about 11,000 feet," he said, "where I stopped further ascent by cutting loose a few of the balloons. For about three hours I floated in a state of practical equilibrium, but at dawn, seeing that I was near the Mississippi River and dense fog banks, I decided to descend. I pulled the balloons down on the strings this time, and punched them with my hunting knife. In this way I came to land in a small canyon, shooting a dozen or so balloons with my revolver at the last minute to hasten the descent."

As soon as the gondola was on the ground, he released the top cluster of balloons by exploding a previously prepared charge of TNT. It was the excelsior in which the TNT had been packed which caught fire and fell into the gondola, setting fire to it and destroying the instruments.

"I am, however, decidedly pleased with the ease with which the whole

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

# C. I. O. to Meet Mill Managers In Rhode Island

### To Discuss Wage, Hour and Other Conditions in Narrow Fabrics

### First of a Series

### Will Work Through Agency of T. W. O. C. to Eliminate Unfair Competition

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11—An unusual type of labor conference will be held here tomorrow when spokesmen for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee sit down, not with the owner of a single mill, but with representatives of at least half a dozen plants in the narrow-fabrics industry.

The object of the meeting—the first of a series planned by the T. W. O. C.—will be to equalize and standardize hours, wages and working conditions throughout the industry in order to eliminate unfair competition.

In effect, the union seeks to obtain by voluntary agreement—or bargaining—the objectives of the old National Industrial Recovery Act. If successful, employers who pay high wages will obtain what they long have sought—relief throughout an industry from underselling by those who pay low wages.

An indirect effect of this would be to raise and standardize prices of braids and elastics—also an objective of the NIRA.

The manufacturers and union representatives—the latter affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization—will meet in the Biltmore Hotel at 1 p. m. The first conference, which was postponed from July 12, is expected to be only preliminary.

**Points for Discussion**

The T. W. O. C. will propose two main points for discussion:

1. Organization of the unorganized shops in narrow fabrics and the problems connected with this organization.
2. Problems within the organized shops, such as standard wage scales for various itemized operations, machine load, general policy, etc.

In addition to these main points, several other minor points will come up for discussion, according to Ralph Lofsky, T. W. O. C. organizer. "We are not at all certain that the attitude of the organized shops will permit of any concrete steps at this time," he said, "but we believe at least that we will be able to effect a better understanding between the union and the management, and lay a definite basis for future discussion."

The objective of the conference series is one that has been attained successfully for several years in the garment industry. Each year, garment manufacturers of the nation meet with Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, now also affiliated with the C. I. O., and determine the wage scales for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hillman, who is now also chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, is endeavoring to apply this method to the textile industry. The present effort is to organize the narrow fabrics workers of Rhode Island and hold joint meetings with their employers, and to expand the activity to other states thereafter.

**Many Manufacturers to Attend**

Of this group, the following manufacturers, whose employees already have been organized by the T. W. O. C. in Providence and Pawtucket, have signified their intentions of attending the meeting tomorrow, according to a T. W. O. C. announcement:

International Braid Company, Providence Braid Company, Pawtucket Standard Braid, Rhode Island Textile Company, Hill & Lacross Company and Moore Fabrics. Invitations have been sent also to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

# *Finsler's Comet Turns Tail to Go*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Finsler's comet last night swerved out toward the stellar spaces from which it may not return for hundreds or thousands of years—perhaps never.

Harvard University astronomers said it was flying southward at a rate of about five degrees a day, and probably would pass from sight as it crossed the equator at the eastern edge of the Constellation Virgo early in September.

The Finsler object, for weeks rushing visibly earthward, came its nearest to this sphere Monday night. It was 50,000,000 miles away—nearly twice as close as the sun—when it slipped past the second star in the handle of the Big Dipper under the northern, midnight sky.

Thousands the world over have watched the northern sky these past several nights for a glimpse of the diffuse object, which has a head eight times larger than the earth, a tail 2,000,000 miles long and a stubby second tail some 200,000 miles in length.

It was of the third magnitude last night—easily visible to the naked eye, which can see, unaided, objects as small as the sixth magnitude. In the larger observatories, astronomers have pictured the object almost from the day it was discovered, July 4, by Dr. P. Finsler, Swiss mathematician.

The word at Harvard today was "keep watching," for as it swings away into the south it may become more brilliant.

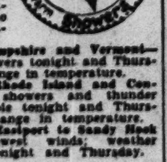
Leland Cunningham, Harvard astronomer, explained that comets are tricky objects and often flare into sudden unexplainable brilliance. Mr. Cunningham said that although it was in its declination, the comet might become brighter as it attains its closest position to the sun about Aug. 15, since it is an object of reflected light, having no real brilliancy of its own.

After Aug. 16, Mr. Cunningham said, Finsler's discovery probably will begin to fade. It probably will pass from sight, he added, early in September, as it crosses the equator. For a "long time"—and astronomers didn't say just how long—it will be visible through powerful telescopes.

Calculations have not been completed to determine whence the comet came or how long ago it was previously in the sight of earthly eyes. Whence it goes is as great a mystery. Perhaps it will return again hundreds of years from now. Perhaps it will not come back for eons. Perhaps, astronomers said, it will float about aimlessly in space until attracted to some other object in the sky.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*




**Boston and Vicinity** — Continued partly cloudy and threatening, somewhat oppressively humid weather, probably with an occasional shower this afternoon, tonight, and Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont**—Probably local showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut** — Local showers and thunder storms are probable tonight and Thursday, not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook**—Moderate southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 79 | 87 | Minneapolis | 64 | 90 |
| Bermuda | 82 | 92 | New Orleans | 78 | 92 |
| Chicago | 74 | 82 | New York | 78 | 88 |
| Denver | 64 | 94 | Norfolk | 76 | 92 |
| Helena | 64 | 74 | Philadelphia | 76 | 90 |
| Jacksonville | 74 | 90 | St. Louis | 76 | 92 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 82 | San Francisco | 64 | 76 |
| Miami | 76 | 88 | Washington | 76 | 90 |

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 11.
B—Maximum, Aug. 10.

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 3:39 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 4:02 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

# *What—When—Where*

### In and Around Boston Tonight

## Movies

**Coolidge Corner**—"Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray. 4, 7:05, 10:15.

**Colonial**—

Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

**South Station Theater**—"Climbing the Himalayas," "Royal Steeds," Tchaikowski's "Italian Caprice," "Little Maestro," "Jack Denny," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Fine Arts**—"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix, Madge Evans and Leslie Banks. 1:30, 3:40, 5:50, 8:00. Also "My Heart Is Calling," starring Jan Kiepura. 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

**Memorial**—"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 10:05. Also, "Love in a Bungalow." 10:09 a. m., 1:39, 5:09, 8:39. Tomorrow: Preview at 6:45 and 10:15 p. m. of Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor."

**Modern**—"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 9, 12:10, 3:30, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery and Marian Davies. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:00, 8:20.

**Tremont**—"History Is Made at Night," featuring Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. 9 a. m., 12:00, 2:15, 6:32, 9:20, 11:14. Also "Bunker Bean," with Owen Davis Jr. and Louise Latimer. 10:40 a. m., 1:34, 5:06, 8:14.

## Radio Programs
### Page 10

**Boston**—"Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilcox, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero and Irving Pichel. 10:56 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9.

**Uptown**—"Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. 2, 4:50, 7:30, 10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:50.

**Fenway and Paramount**—"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:28, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Dance, Charley, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Collette Lyons. Fenway: 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin." Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland.

**Arts and Sports Events**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

**State and Orpheum**—"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10. Also, "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

**Metropolitan**—"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Rita Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troupe and the Swing-o-Pators. Tomorrow: "Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Osa Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen. Stage: "Stepping the Town" and the Swing-o-Pators.

**University**—Jeanette MacDonald and Clark Gable in "San Francisco." 3:45, 5:55, 9:15. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

## Other Events

**Adult Recreation Project**—"China Through A Missionary's Eyes," illustrated lecture; music; dance group. Denison House Yard, 93 Tyler Street. 8.

## Tomorrow

**Museum of Fine Arts**—Guidance and lecture on American Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

**Adult Recreation Project**—Musical program and book review, St. Monica's Home, 125 Highland Street, Roxbury. 3:30.

# Thousands Attend N. H. Arts and Crafts Fair

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11—Thousands of Granite Staters and visitors from outside the State gathered at the Laconia Country Club last week for the annual New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts fair. The club's porch served as the scene of workshops for various craftsmen, including workers in metal, clay, yarn, wood, etc. Besides furnishing an opportunity for the public to see the craftsmen at work, it also provided an opportunity to purchase the hand-made products.

## New Weather Bureau

New Hampshire will have a full-time weather bureau again starting the first of September. The office will be established here in Concord as soon as bids can be acted upon. E. A. D. Ross, meteorologist at the East Boston station, will have charge of the local office. A full-time weather bureau was started in this state back in 1902, but an economy order in Concord closed the office and some of the equipment was disposed of. Since that time a part-time service has been conducted in connection with the Forestry Department.

## Farmers' Debts Cut

New Hampshire farmers have been able to cut $41,000 off their obligations through debt adjustments effected under the Resettlement Administration over a 22 months' period ending July 1 of this year. During this period the Resettlement Administration's voluntary farm debt adjustment committee served 95 Granite State farmers.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

## Land Deeded to State

Amoskeag Industries, Inc., the Manchester-owned corporation that purchased the physical assets of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at the time of its liquidation, has deeded to the state of New Hampshire land at the corner of Canal and West Salmon streets in Manchester where the new state Armory is to be built. The old Amoskeag Manufacturing Company furnished the land upon which the present armory was built. The Legislature has already approved the project and Gov. F. P. Murphy has signed the measure providing $400,000 for the structure. It is expected that federal agencies will furnish the approximately $200,000 additional needed for the project.

## Gold Found Near Surry

While engaged in survey work along the course of the proposed Surry mountain flood control reservoir at Surry, N. H., Vernon Norcross, a surveyor, has found small particles of gold. His discovery reminds the present generation that Surry mountain was once the scene of ambitious attempts to mine gold. It is claimed that the Indians as well as the Spaniards once mined at Surry mountain. Beginning with the latter part of the 1700's and for many years thereafter, various concerns obtained charters to engage in mining operations on Surry mountain. The success seems to have been like that enjoyed by other attempts to mine precious metals in New Hampshire. Students of geology point out that there are precious minerals in New Hampshire, but in such small quantities that they cannot be mined profitably. Undoubtedly if the flood control reservoir is built at Surry mountain it will produce much more profit to the workmen in the project than all the mining operations in the history of the mountain.

## A "Pool" Without Water

The City of Manchester has an extensive swimming pool developed at an expense of about half a million dollars by various Federal work relief agencies. Yet in the most sweltering weather of the season the residents of Manchester may walk about the bottom of the pool and admire the different types of plant life that are growing up through what was supposed to have been a swimming pool capable of accommodating 900 bathers at a time. The state requires that such a pool have bathhouse facilities, lavatories, and a chlorination plant. The local project at Dorr's pond has none of these requirements. As far as can be learned, action to make the pool in condition for use remains with the city, which has never officially opened it in spite of the fact that it was used a few weeks last year.

## Riding Club Plans 250-Mile Outing Along N. H. Trails

An innovation in horseback riding is being planned by members of the Middlesex Riding Club of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. in the form of a two-weeks' camping trip covering 250 miles of bridle trails in New Hampshire. The trip is planned for Aug. 29 to Sept. 4.

About 25 men and women horse enthusiasts will be in the party. They will live in tents and make their camp headquarters on the shores of Lake Massapoag, in Dunstable, Mass. The trip will offer a typical dude ranch experience with campfire meetings and overnight trips.

## Sacred Music Event At East Northfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11—Over 500 singers will participate in the third Northfield Festival of Sacred Music Aug. 15 in the auditorium here at 2:30 p. m. as part of the D. L. Moody Centenary observance. There will be a coast-to-coast broadcast of part of the festival at 3 p. m. over the blue network of the N. B. C. system.

The mass chorus is under the direction of Dr. John Finley Williamson, founder and head of the Westminster Choir School. It consists of 90 members of the Westminster Choir Summer School, the festival chorus of 350 from towns and cities within 100 miles of Northfield, the Westminster Singers and a children's chorus of 100 voices.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'34 Dodge 2-dr. Tr. Sed. '34 Chrysler Royal 6..... '34 Chev. Cpe. R. S..... '34 LaSalle Town R. H.... '33 Ford Conv. Cpe..... $15.55 Mo.

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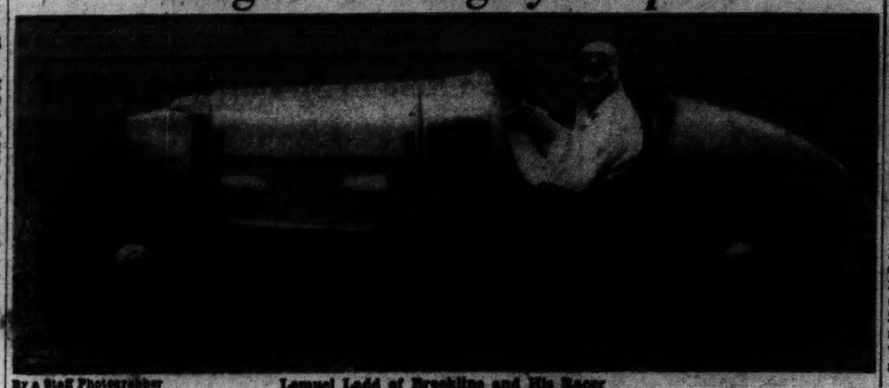
## Midget—But Mighty in Speed



By a Staff Photographer — Lemuel Ladd of Brookline and His Racer

Winner of the Annual Contest for Amateur Drivers at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

## 100 Miles an Hour in City and No Aftermath

Imagine driving around Boston's Public Garden in a minute and one-half!

Imagine it, especially, if there were seven corners instead of four!

That feat, in substance, was accomplished by amateur racers in midget automobiles at Saturday's annual "race around the houses" in Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Back in Boston today after taking first place in the race, Lemuel Ladd of Brookline explained the intricacies of driving more than 75 miles through a city's main streets.

Mr. Ladd pointed proudly to his Ford Special 6, which he piloted to victory. It was on a trailer in his shop on Commonwealth Avenue, where he specializes in tinkering with all makes and sizes of foreign cars.

With the wreath of triumph still mounted on its radiator, the little, bullet-nosed racer looked from a distance like a toy auto. Only on close inspection could one discern its racing features—outside hand brake, tachometer and steering wheel bound with cord to prevent slipping of hands.

**110 Miles an Hour**

With its trailer still hitched to the back of a Rolls-Royce roadster, which hauled it over the road to Alexandria Bay, the racer, Mr. Ladd explained, was a stock 1934 Ford engine, with a specially built body. The only nonstock part of the motor, he said, was a stepped-up magneto, designed to give more revolutions per minute.

The car contained no speedometer. Speed is gauged by the tachometer which records R. P. M.'s. This tachometer read up to 5000 revolutions, which, Mr. Ladd said, means about 110 miles an hour. The car, however, is capable of going faster than the tachometer shows, and has been known to reach a speed of 118 miles an hour.

In fact, Mr. Ladd continued, this speed was almost attained at the race in New York, when he pounded down the .4 of a mile straightaway. The course, itself, measures only 1½ miles to the lap—and most of the drivers made more than 50 laps, at an average speed of 60 miles per hour.

The race was a handicap affair, with faster cars being given more laps to go. Mr. Ladd had 50, and only one other driver had more, the maximum handicap of 60 laps.

Alexandria Bay had been looking forward to this race since last year, when another Boston man took first honors. That driver, John Marshall, returned to defend his title, but came in third this year.

**City Watches Race**

Practically the whole city turned out to see the race, with spectators lining every inch of space along the "L" shaped course. Turns were flat and unbanked, with bales of hay piled along the edges both to protect spectators and to halt skidding cars. The course was more than double width concrete pavement, which permitted speeds of 35 to 50 miles per hour on the turns and anywhere up to 100 miles an hour on the straightaway.

Only 12 drivers were invited to enter the race, in view of the smallness of the course. Cars ranged in types from Austins to Maseratis. The latter are about four feet high, and are capable of 150 miles an hour.

Mr. Ladd's car is only three feet high. Despite its size, it holds a world's record for climbing Mt. Washington. Mr. Ladd declared. Two years ago it went to the top with a flying start in 12 minutes 46 2-5 seconds to clip more than 35 seconds from the old record.

**Rebuilt His Car**

While Mr. Ladd has tinkered around automobiles since he was a youngster, he did not build this car himself. He acquired it from a friend, spent a year and a half rebuilding and remodelling it, and then took it to New York State to win his first big race.

During the race, Mr. Ladd rode alone. He gives praise to his two pitmen, however, without whom he says he never would have won. These men kept him informed as to laps, position, who was leading at the time and when to come in and refuel. His tank held 10 gallons, his car would give him 15 miles to the gallon, and the race was only for 75 miles, but it was one of the conditions of the race that every care refuel once.

The finish was close, so close, Mr. Ladd said, that only from 10 to 30 seconds separated him from the second-place car. The exact time has not been announced yet, he said, as officials have not finished checking watches.

**To Race Next Year**

Asked whether he would go back next year to try for another cup, Mr. Ladd said, "absolutely," but he wasn't quite sure whether or not he would take the same car. Not that it isn't a good car, but it seems he has a few new ideas which may give him a few extra miles per hour, and it's little things like that, he pointed out, that may decide a race.

Thereupon, Driver Ladd dropped his racing title for the present, became Mechanic Ladd again, and turned to put the finishing touches on a foreign repair job. "Amateur racing is fun," he said with a smile, "but a fellow has to earn a living."

## Milk

(Continued from Page 9)

against whom the campaign was directed. The reason for not giving out the names, it was explained, was "not to embarrass the men."

**Against Tariff Walls**

Governor Quinn denied reports that a large chain store, which also received most of its milk supply from Vermont, was responsible for yesterday's action. He said that this milk came in bottles and had not been treated with the coloring.

"I am very much against building up tariff walls between states," he explained, "but we also want to do everything we can to protect our farmers."

Edward Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, warned "the setting up of such bariers on state lines is a questionable procedure."

He declared: "Vermont farmers seek no quarrel with their neighbors in southern New England, but they desire a fair field in marketing their products.

"It is conceded that if Vermont milk does not meet the sanitary and quality requirements of the market to which it is shipped, its failure to do so is sufficient cause for rejection." He said news dispatches, however, indicated "that the Vermont milk in question was rejected not upon quality, but for the purpose of substituting milk produced in Rhode Island."

When questioned as to what steps could be taken to re-register the Vermont dairies to make them again eligible for distribution here, Rhode Island officials said that it would be necessary to send inspectors to the northern state to conduct an inspection of the cows and the facilities under which the milk was handled. Asked whether the department contemplated such action, a spokesman answered, "No."

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Changes in Schedules**

**New Hampshire**

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 5 p. m., WLNH, 1210kc.

Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.

Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

*'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Aug. 12**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 4:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| | **Shortwave** | |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.47mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

## Piccard

(Continued from Page 9)

aircraft was controlled," Dr. Piccard declared. "This accident at landing was one which would not ordinarily occur and which can easily be prevented in the future by using rockwood instead of excelsior."

"You spoke of 'string' being used to connect the ballons with the gondola, no doubt you mean a stout wire," somebody commented at today's interview.

"No, I didn't use wire. However, you couldn't really call it string," smiled the Professor. "It was ordinary Irish linen thread of the tencord variety. I tested the strength in my laboratory and found it has a very high breakage point, well within the necessary limit for safety."

Another surprise came when methods of inflation were talked of. "I can inflate my balloons and get off the ground in a very few minutes," he said. "This is not so of the large, single bag type of craft.

"Furthermore, the small balloons permit an economical method of lifting. A fabricated balloon bag, suitable for an ascent into the stratosphere, would cost around $150,000, whereas with 2000 Darex meteorological balloons the cost will only be around $3500."

**Balloons Expand Greatly**

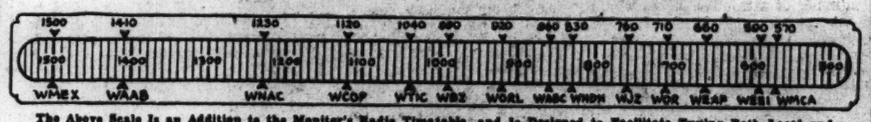
These balloons are cast from liquid latex by a newly developed and patented process in relatively small size. The finished balloon has a diameter of about four to five feet and is capable of expanding to some twenty feet in diameter before bursting. It is this ability to expand easily which provides the necessary lift for the craft. There is very little difference in pressure between the gas inside the balloons and the air outside, but the balloon stretches so readily that as it rises and the pressure of the atmosphere becomes less, the gas inside expands until the balloon wall is hardly thicker than the thickness of the rubber molecule. At this size it becomes transparent and has expanded to four or five times its original size.

For inflating the individual balloons, Dr. Piccard has invented a small glass stopper which fits in the balloon nozzle, can be fastened with thread and speeds the former process of inafiting and tying tremendously as "Mobilization Time" approaches.

But when it came to a discussion of printing the names of sponsors on the individual balloons, the unassuming professor, who lives intimately with cosmic rays, grams and alpha particles, entrusting his well-being to "circus balloons" and string, had his doubts of the "advisability."

"You know," he said, "a few hours of bouncing around in the stratosphere is equivalent to years of use at ordinary altitudes, and you know what happens to old manuscripts that have been printed. They crumble always at the point where the printing begins, and a printed balloon would act the same way. It would be too dangerous. Better to print the names on the inflating nozzle."

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Columbia Choir | Animal News Club | Hollywood comment | Sports; recordings | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Matinee: variety | Organ recital | While the City Sleeps | Sports; recordings | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | "The Singing Lady" | "Don Winslow"; sketch | Sports; recordings | Sport reports |
| 5:45 The Boston Hour | "Four of Us" | Song recital | Sports; recordings | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport talk | News; Little Show; so- | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Dance Time" | loist; orchestra | Sport reports | Talk, Mayor Mansfield | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Music; sport talk | News; music | "Musical Roundup" | Scores; comment | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Dinner Time Revue | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Roundup" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Colonial News Service | String ensemble |
| 7:15 "Song Time" | Nola Day; orchestra | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch | Quartet recital | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Gazette: t'ks; mus. | "Lum and Abner" | Popular variety | Serenade: popular | Dot Rochelle; orchestra |
| 7:45 Boake Carter, news | Vocal recital; orchestra | "Jimmy Valentine" | Jackie Duggan; organ | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Cavalcade of Music: | Roy Shields's Revue | "One Man's Family"; | "Summer Serenade"; so- | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:15 soloist; orchestra | Roy Shields's Revue | dramatic sketch | loists; orchestra | Organ recital |
| 8:30 Ken Murray; Oswald; Gluskin's Or. | "Going to Town," with Harry Rose, comedian | Serenade: Wayne King and orchestra | United States Marine Band concert | Jack Brown's Orchestra; "Success Stories" |
| 8:45 | | | | |
| 9:00 F. Parker, tenor; | Ernest Gill and his or- | "Town Hall Tonight"; | Jack Denny's Orch. | Detective drama |
| 9:15 Kostelanetz Orch. | chestra; Zarova, so- | Walter O'Keefe; solo- | Studio interview | Detective drama |
| 9:30 Jessica Dragonette; | prano; Roy Russell, | ists; quartet; Van Stee- | Ed Fitzgerald & Co.; | Soloist; orchestra |
| 9:45 soloist; orchestra. | tenor; piano soloist | den's Orchestra | variety program | Herb's Orchestra |
| 10:00 Gang Busters; net- | Miss Schallert | "Your Hit Parade"; | "From the Ends of the | Jack Brown's Orchestra |
| 10:15 work drama | NBC vocal recital | Himber's Orchestra; | Earth"; drama | Worthy Hill's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Ray Block's Orch. | NBC Minstrel Show | soloists; quartet | Melodies From the | Worthy Hill's Orchestra |
| 10:45 "Consumers' Coops" | NBC Minstrel Show | Alistair Cooke | Skies: soloists; concert | Al Pierotti, sports |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Roundaley" | Yankee News Service | orchestra | "Amateur Night in |
| 11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch. | Sport comment | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | De Courcey's Orchestra | Harlem" |
| 11:30 Roger Pryor's Orch. | "Slumber Hour" | Barney Rapp's Orchestra | Griff Williams's Orch | "Ame ur Night in |
| 11:45 Roger Pryor's Orch. | Minn. Pop Concert | Barney Rapp's Orchestra | Griff Williams's Orch | Harlem" |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Sunrise Special: organ | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Top o' the Morning | Musical Clock | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 "Let's Go"; music | Musical Clock | "Good Morning" | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:45 WEEI news | Musical program | "Good Morning" | "Chapel Singers" | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | Serenade: music | Musical Clock | News Service | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Mac and Moore" | George & Juanita, songs | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Radio Almanac" | Musical Clock | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 "Radio Almanac" | Musical Clock | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 "Music in the Air" | Breakfast Club: soloists; | "Housebost Hannah" | Morning Carnival | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:15 "Music in the Air" | orchestra | Household talk | Morning Carnival | Morning Melodies |
| 9:30 R. Maxwell, songs | "As You Like It"; dra- | Marimba melodies | Morning Carnival | Studio speaker |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | matic sketch; news | Variations: music | "Charm Mirror" | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | Mary Marlin: sketch | "Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch | "Singing Strings" | "Daily Inspirations" |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | John's Other Wife: sk. | "Choir Loft"; organist | Book Reviews |
| 10:30 U. S. Marine Band | Pepper Young's Family | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Marriage Clinic" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 U. S. Marine Band | Viennese Ensemble | Today's Children: sketch | Bachelors: quartet | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | "The O'Neills"; sketch | "David Harum"; sketch | "Get Thin to Music" | Song recital |
| 11:15 Mr. Sunshine: talk | "Personal Column" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Recorded music | "Fashion Congress" |
| 11:30 Big Sister; sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "Half Past Eleven" | Shopping talk | Organ recital |
| 11:45 Real Life Story | Edw. MacHugh, hymns | "The Wife Saver" | News Service | New England news |
| 12:00 Continental music | News; Noonday Little | Organ recital | Freudberg's Orchestra | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | Show: soloist; orchestra | "Mary Marlin" | Poultry talk | Italian Radio Review |
| 12:30 Helen Trent; sketch | Strollers Matinee | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program | Music; weather |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Strollers Matinee | Studio interview | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 Betty and Bob | "Harvey and Dell" | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 Hymn recital | Comedy sketch | "Joyce Jordan"; sketch | Agricultural talk | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Grimm's Daughter | National Farm and | Marjorie Mills Hour | Talk; organ recital | "Concertairs" |
| 1:45 Hollywood in Person | Home Hour: reports; | Marjorie Mills Hour | Rhumba orchestra | Vocal recital |
| 2:00 Rambles in Rhythm | soloists; Homesteaders | "Musical Roundup" | First game, Red Sox- | "Melodic Tones" |
| 2:15 Jack and Loretta | Orchestra | "Flying Fingers" | New York Yankees | Popular songs |
| 2:30 WEEI news | Whiteman's Orchestra | "Ballad Weavers" | First game, Red Sox- | Syncopated Serenade |
| 2:45 Between Bookends | Whiteman's Orchestra | Men of the West | New York Yankees | Syncopated Serenade |
| 3:00 Theater Matinee | House Forum: talk | Pepper Young's Family | Red Sox-New York | Federal Theater: "Por- |
| 3:15 Theater Matinee | "Concert Hall" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | second game | traits in Oil" |
| 3:30 Do You Remember? | "El Caballero" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Red Sox-New York | Sport reports |
| 3:45 New Voices | "Swing Serenade" | "The O'Neills"; sketch | second game | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Stocks; Community | "Club Matinee" | "Lorenzo Jones" | Red Sox-New York | Sport reports |
| 4:15 radio bulletin | "Club Matinee" | "Personal Column" | second game | Sport reports |
| 4:30 U. S. Army Band | "Club Matinee" | "Waltz Favorites" | Red Sox-New York | Sport reports |
| 4:45 U. S. Army Band | "Club Matinee" | "The Guiding Light" | second game | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Sonata speakers | Lucille and Lanny | Tophatters Orchestra | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs | Piano soloist | Organ recital | Sport reports; music | Sport reports |
| 5:30 The Boston Hour | "The Singing Lady" | "Don Winslow"; sketch | Sport reports; music | Townsend Movement |
| 5:45 The Boston Hour | "Four of Us" | Turn Back the Clock | Sport reports; music | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Little Show; so- | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Dance Time" | loists; orch.; sports | Sport reports | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Music; sport column | News; Tony Russell | Real Life Drama; music | Scores; comment | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Popular soloists | Lowell Thomas, news | John Griffin, tenor | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | String ensemble |
| 7:15 "Song Time" | Network program | Vocal Varieties | Lou Bonick's Orchestra | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Elmer Davis, news | "Lum and Abner" | Adrian O'Brien, songs | Happy Felton's Orch. | "Tuneful Tunes" |
| 7:45 Ray Block's Orch. | Jack Randolph, songs | "Jimmy Valentine" | Happy Felton's Orch. | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Columbia Concert | "Gun Smoke Law"; | Valley Hour: Ramon No- | International Salon: so- | Picture preview |
| 8:15 Orchestra, Philip | western drama | varro; Miriam Hop- | loist; chorus; orchestra | "Blues Serenade"; arch. |
| 8:30 Jamen, guest con- | Berkshire Symphonic | kins; Red Skelton; | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Jack Brown's Orchestra |
| 8:45 ductor | Festival: all-Wagnerian | Tommy Riggs; orch. | Guy Lombardo's Orch. | Jack Ward, pianist |
| 9:00 Major Bowes's Hour | program by Boston | Charles Winninger with | Phil Harris's Orchestra | Popular vocalist |
| 9:15 Major Bowes's Hour | Symphony Orchestra. | Show Boat: Mary Be- | Phil Harris's Orchestra | Herb's Orchestra |
| 9:30 Major Bowes's Hour | Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, | land; vocalists; Maro- | Pat Barnes Opera | Herb's Orchestra |
| 9:45 Major Bowes's Hour | conductor; Olin Downes. | dith Wilson's Orch. | Pat Barnes Opera | Benny Meroff's Orch. |
| 10:00 "Your Adventure"; | music critic, commen- | Music Hall with Bob | "Witch's Tale"; sketch | DiPietro's Orchestra |
| 10:15 Floyd Gibbons | tator | Burns; Claude Bates; | "Witch's Tale"; sketch | Worthy Hill's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Dramatized news | Boston Symphony | Dallas Frazee; Fay | "Musical Revue"; vocal | Worthy Hill's Orchestra |
| 10:45 Dramatized news | Orchestra | Wray; Foursome | soloists; Henry Web- | Al Pierotti, sports |
| 11:00 E. B. Rideout; news | News; Roundaley | News Service | er's Orchestra | Request Serenade |
| 11:15 J. Freeman's Orch. | Sports report | Lou Bonick's Orchestra | Tune naming match | Dal's Red; organ |
| 11:30 Emerson Gill's Or. | Slumber Hour | "Northern Lights" | Harold Stern's Orch. | M. Ayres's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Emerson Gill's Or. | Eddie Varner's Orch. | "Northern Lights" | Harold Stern's Orch. | M. Ayres's Orchestra |

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## What's Going On in the Arts

Allan Jones — Jeanette MacDonald

In "The Firefly," Film at the Colonial

**Exhibit-of-the-Week: No. 9**

The ninth of the exhibit-of-the-week series being shown throughout the summer at the Museum of Fine Arts calls attention to the extraordinary collection of Indian Paintings in the Boston Museum. With as eminent a scholar as Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy in charge of the collection, the Museum has had the greatest advantage, not only in attaining many well-chosen works from India, but in his profound publications in which the works are analyzed and duly appreciated. Dr. Coomaraswamy gives more than an encyclopedic account of the treasures, he raises many pertinent and provocative questions as to the Eastern and Western attitude toward the philosophy of art.

The art of painting in India divides into two styles: one is referred to as the Hindu painting of the Rajput princes, the other as the Muhammadan painting of the Mughal court. The former is considered more purely Indian, and has its roots in early traditions and usages. It is essential to know Indian literature to comprehend the ideas and feelings illustrated. The painters would depict in decorative pattern a mood which had its counterpart in music and an accompanying poem.

Mughal painting is notable for portraiture. It has not the implications of abstract ideas or emotions. It comes closer to the factual representation of Renaissance Art. It had something of the refinements of Persian painting. And yet its marked characteristic is personal characterization. D. A.

## New Hampshire Cities Succeed In Industrial Rehabilitation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 10—Business men and bankers in a number of New Hampshire communities have found by actual experience they can band themselves together in the rehabilitation of industrial plants to the resultant general benefit of their communities and themselves.

While the case of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., of this city is the best known, it happens to be only one of many. The others have been as important to their communities as has Amoskeag Industries to Manchester.

At Laconia, for instance, the Industrial Development Corporation was formed several years ago to finance to the extent of $20,000 a plant for the Allen-Rogers Company. The Allen-Rogers people were given an option to buy the building, which they took up a few months ago. With this $20,000 venture a proven success, plans are now under way by the Industrial Development Corporation to assist two new industries and to make the Development Corporation a permanent affair instead of an organization created for one particular objective. The corporation would aid the new owners of the G. H. Tilton plant, which was sold at receivership auction a short time ago, and a sporting goods manufacturing concern which plans to establish a unit at Laconia.

In the case of the sporting goods concern, the Development Corporation would build a new building at an expense of $50,000, some $40,000 of which would be furnished by Laconia banks in the form of participating mortgage. The balance would be furnished by the Development Corporation. The case of the G. H. Tilton & Sons hosiery plant involves the financing of an industry which employs about 200 Laconia workers and which was purchased by Laconia interests to prevent liquidation.

During the last 10 years Laconia has seen several of its important industries pass out of the picture. It has seen the success of the cooperative development program in the case of the Allen-Rogers company and is ready to adopt the program as a permanent means of retaining and attracting new industries.

At Newmarket, N. H., may be found a like situation. Instead of being a community with a number of different industries, Newmarket had grown as the home of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company. It was the largest employer of labor in the section and the largest taxpayer. The company had prospered and so had the town. Then came the day when the Newmarket Manufacturing Company closed its plant, threw several thousand people in the section out of work, and even removed roofs and windows from former manufacturing plants to make them non-taxable. Some people gave up quickly and removed from Newmarket, leaving many houses empty, retail establishments without business—practically a deserted village.

**Newmarket Gets Diversified Industry**

Those people who still saw a future for the town established an industrial association which set as its goal the near herculean task of finding new industries to take the vacant textile plants and absorb the town's unemployed. Some success has been achieved. Instead of one industry, the rise or fall of which meant the rise or fall of the community, Newmarket is now a town with a number of diversified industries.

The instance of Amoskeag Industries is much more extensive, and is probably one of the largest if not the largest venture of its kind in the country.

When liquidation of the gigantic Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was ordered in federal court, business leaders of Manchester were quick to see the probable results. As a matter of fact they had already seen the effects of the plant being shut down for a few months.

Of course, Manchester is considerably wealthier than most of the New Hampshire communities mentioned, yet the raising of $5,000,000 for the purchase of a discontinued textile plant, the future of which is unknown, is a big problem anywhere.

**Amoskeag the Largest**

Amoskeag Industries, Inc., was formed by a group of local bankers and business men. The $5,000,000 was raised by the sale of more than $500,000 in common stock, a participation mortgage of more than $2,000,000 from Manchester's banks, and the sale of the Amoskeag hydro-electric plant to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire for $2,250,000.

Directors of Amoskeag Industries knew that it was a waste of time for them to consider operating the huge plant. The millions that they had raised for the purchase of the plant was only a drop in the bucket compared with what would be needed to operate it. So they set out to sell or lease space in the plant to new industries.

Today instead of one industry the Amoskeag plant houses 18, five of which have purchased the property they are occupying while the others have their plants under lease. These 18 industries are occupying about 3,000,000 square feet of floor space and are employing about 50 per cent of the average number of workers employed by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in recent years. As far as can be learned the average pay per worker is somewhat higher.

**Half Old Plant Productive**

Products now produced in the Amoskeag plant include electrical wiring devices and instruments, retreaded automobile tires, gauze and cheesecloth, interlining cloth, men's clothing, yarn, rayon and machinery.

Regardless of the attitude of Amoskeag Industries officials in making it a permanent corporation, it is bound to be in business for years as it still has about 50 per cent of the manufacturing floor space of the plant unoccupied, much tenement property and considerable textile machinery on its hands, and many of the plants now occupied are under lease.

These are only three typical examples of the formation of locally owned corporations to aid in industrially rehabilitating a community. But each of these projects has served its purpose.

## Hurley Confers On Flood Control

Despite the Federal Government's insistence upon control over the water power rights in connection with New England flood control projects, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today made it known that he would stick to the original interstate compacts which give control of power rights to the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

At a conference to be held late this afternoon, the Governor will ask Attorney General Paul A. Dever for legal advice upon which to base a vigorous defense of the original compacts. Unless this defense can be soundly constructed, the state will have to recede from its position held in conjunction with the three neighborly states, in which case the attorney general declared today that a special legislative session would be required.

Called into conference with the Governor and the attorney general were Elizabeth Herlihy, head of the state planning board, and William S. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner. Upon the outcome of the conference depends to a large extent the entire proposed federal flood control project in New England.

## Coast Guards Tow Two Ships to Port

Hardly had the Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin reached Vineyard Haven, Mass., towing the disabled four-masted schooner Herbert L. Rawding, than another call for help sent her to aid the Boston trawler Francis Denehy, 40 miles southeast of Highland Light with a disabled engine.

Contact with the trawler was made at 8 a. m. today and the tow line again put into use to bring her to Boston. Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House expect the vessel to arrive this evening.

When the Algonquin, delayed by thick fog, arrived at Vineyard Haven with the Rawding, her captain and crew disagreed over reports of a food shortage during her 29-day voyage from Newcastle, N. B.

Capt. Robert W. Rickson of Malden, the schooner's skipper, said she carried enough water and "staple provisions" for six months. On the other hand, Joseph Henry, of New Bedford, a seaman, said water had been rationed out at two drinks daily for several days, with the thermometer close to 100 degrees. Hardtack and salt beef, he said, were the only food.


*Announcement*

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# Big Rush Develops To Rent Rooms In Housing Units

With the Government's $8,000,000 housing projects in South Boston and Cambridge rapidly nearing completion, more than 3400 applications for apartments have poured into PWA headquarters, Frank R. Creedon, district manager of both projects, announced today.

This figure is nearly three times the number of apartments which will be available to families in the lower-income brackets, Mr. Creedon said, pointing out that Old Harbor Village in South Boston will care for 1016 families and New Towne Court in Cambridge will house 294.

Both developments will be ready for occupancy before the winter sets in, the district manager continued. New Towne Court will open its doors during the latter part of September, he said, and Old Harbor Village sometime in November.

A preliminary inspection of both developments today revealed that finishing touches only are necessary to complete New Towne Court. Modern kitchens are being installed, and by the end of the week should be completed. Only item now missing from the kitchens is gas stoves. Walls have been painted and floors laid. Even wall plugs have been installed. Ouside, cement walks have been finished, and there remains only the planting of grass seed, and the transplanting of trees.

Old Harbor Village, on the other hand, still presents a messy appearance. While buildings are roofed, workmen are still pounding away inside. The outside area is completely torn up, as employees begin laying of pipes.

When completed, the two developments are expected to show what can be done toward turning a former slum area into a series of comfortable homes.

Old Harbor Village, the larger project of the two, covers a 33-acre plot, of which 24 per cent has been utilized for apartments, and the remainder turned into parks and walks. New Towne Court is located on a 22-acre plot, of which 22 per cent has been taken up by buildings.

# New Deal Gives South Boston Seaside Apartments

By a Staff Photographer

Air View of Old Harbor Village, South Boston
Front of Central Building, Old Harbor Village

Sink and Cabinet

# Two New Strikes Called in Boston

(Continued From Page 9)

ers and plant workmen was called by the Coal and Fuel Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, Local 68, and the ship strike by the newly-formed Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic. Both unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The ice men's strike was called "chiefly over the closed shop issue," according to Mr. Hadley, who said his firm had agreed in negotiations with the union during the past few weeks to other principal demands of the union.

"We granted a rise in wages from $27 to $30 a week for truck drivers and reduced the hours of labor for the plant workers," he said. "But the union wants a closed shop. They not only have invited employees to join, but threatened if they didn't join they might lose their jobs."

Under the closed shop, every employee would be required to join the union.

**Discharge Brings Strike**

The walk-out of the ship crew members was in protest over the discharge of two licensed officers of the steamship Nantasket. Union delegates said no reason was given for the discharge, but Mr. Greene state the reason was "inefficiency."

Union officers also said the captain of the Nantasket had told two members of the crew that the town of Hull would not extend welfare relief to crew members next winter, as in past winters, if the crews joined a union.

Efforts to settle both walk-outs through the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration were begun.

## Minimum Wage Is Set For Women and Minors

A basic wage of $14 a week or 35 cents an hour has been fixed provisionally by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission for women and children employed in the manufacture of underwear, neckwear and cotton garments.

The bottom wage, below which employers would be forbidden to work women and minors, was fixed under the terms of the state minimum wage law, revised by the Legislature earlier this year, and intended to wipe out sweat shop conditions.

The provisional figures, recommended by a special board appointed for this branch of the garment industry, were considered at a public hearing this morning in Room 472 of the State House, Boston.

At the meeting an increase of $2 a week in the minimum wage was requested by the employees and opposed by the employers.

## Brockton Shoe Pay Boosted

A wage increase ranging from 5 to 15 per cent has been granted 6000 shoe workers of Brockton, Mass., who are members of the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, it was announced today. The general board of the brotherhood, an independent, local union, accepted a proposal of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturing Association. The agreement is expected to go into operation the week of Aug. 15.

# Mayor Asks Right To Question Self

(Continued From Page 9)

peared in two capacities: as witness and as counsel for himself. Cross-examining himself, presumably, is legal terminology for permission to make the "statement" he has wanted to present to the commission.

**Repudiates Testimony**

Public Works Commissioner Edward M. Richardson today repudiated a stenographic record of testimony given at a private examination June 8 in the Finance Commission's office where this record reported Mayor Mansfield expressing surprise to him that the Codman Hill Construction Company was getting a great deal of city repair work.

Testifying this morning, Commissioner Richardson thrice denied that the Mayor had been perturbed when advised on the contracts and had demanded to know "what was the matter" with Christopher J. Carver, Mr. Richardson's predecessor, under whose administration the work on city properties was let.

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# Here and There in Boston Shops

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Once in a while in every woman's life (or so they tell us) comes the time when she wants "to get away from it all" as far as her own cooking, or that of her cook's is concerned. The food seems to have a sameness about it, popovers refuse to pop, and a dozen other things happen!

Now right within a nice driving distance from town there are any number of attractive places where one may drop in and satisfy one's desire for something quite different . . . and even go home with new ideas and recipes for Katey to try out on the family. And The Black Horse Inn, down in Hingham (Routes 3A and 128) is one of them. Its delightful location, low beamed ceilings, and charming rooms (including the old carriage room that's been made into an attractive sitting room; its floor covered with braided rugs) are but a part of its fascination.

Back of the Inn is "The Shop In The Garden" . . . one of those shops in which you intend just to drop in, but instead you stay an hour! It rambles along, has a grand supply of arts and crafts, knitted dresses, yarns, and all the other things you expect in a gift shop . . . and lots of things you don't. For those who like unusual bags and scarf sets that say "handwork" the minute you see them, we suggest those colorful ones that were made by the Marshfield Handweavers. Then there are beautiful luncheon cloths; and glassware that makes you sort of gasp, it's so lovely. Also a number of items by those clever women in the Cape Cod Fish Net Industries . . . for instances their evening cape of three colors, which gives the appearance of fish scales, and is decidedly unique. Or their sport bracelet made out of huge round pieces of cork, and sprinkled in with gold metal. Which, if it were somewhat larger, wouldn't be half bad as a life-preserver!

♣ ♣ ♣

**Those Lace Washcloths Prove Their Utility**

Now that we've located (and possess) a lace washcloth, we feel that we've reached the height of luxury. However, it isn't only ornamental, as you may think. Instead we'd say it was quite the most utilitarian washcloth we've ever owned! It's made of a double thickness of fine net, and edged all around with lace. The idea is that it dries itself in just no time at all, and feels grand while it's in operation. There's just enough friction about it to make you know it's really doing something. And yet, there's none of the usual bulk about it. Which fact makes it particularly good for little Oscar and Ella; inasmuch as they can really do a good job of getting in and around the ears and similar obscure places with it. Oscar would no doubt insist on tearing off the sissy lace . . . but he won't have to if you buy him the one that's merely bound off around the edges. Fifty cents . . . at Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop, at 145 Tremont Street. Or did you guess?

♣ ♣ ♣

**Solving the Feminine Pocketbook Problem**

How many times have you reached into your bag for some essential, and then remembered that you left it in your other purse? Too many times . . . if you're the average woman! That's why we think you'd like the idea of the "Marioness" . . . which is a good-sized removable cosmetic kit that you fill up with all the cards, hankies, shopping lists and whatnots that women carry around daily. Then, when you change your costume, and likewise your purse, you simply eliminate the usual confusion of transferring, one by one, the usual oodles of necessities from one purse to another . . . and make the transition in one swoop. Via the Marioness. There are little pockets and flaps in it, and plenty of room. And you can turn the flap back, so that it isn't closed, and thus you can see everything as you look into your purse. Quick and convienient like. To say nothing of being completely organized! Of taffeta . . . in black, brown, green, maroon and many other colors. For only a dollar. At the handbag counter at Filene's.

♣ ♣ ♣

**Deanna Durbin Frocks Popular With Girls**

Those Deanna Durbin frocks seem to be as popular with the twelve-to-sixteen-year olders as the Shirley Temple models are with her younger sister. Reminiscent of our younger days is the navy blue broadcloth number . . . with its decidedly nautical lines. Slim fitted hipline, great big puff sleeves (short of course), a sailor collar with the usual sailor knot tie. And a shield or dickey . . . which if you don't remember is the triangle of the same material that's put in so that the V neck isn't quite so low! Blouse and skirt effect . . . with white braid on the collar and cuffs, and buttons arranged in sailor fashion. Plenty of fullness in the skirt for tennis or any other activities the younger set want to go in for. And the price is but $2.25. At Jordan Marsh's. Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday feature.)

# Fabrics

(Continued from Page 9)

the Braided Fabric Company of Providence, and the Columbia Narrow Fabrics, which has two plants. The Shoe-Lace Institute will be represented unofficially, through its secretary.

The United Elastic Corporation, which has plants in Lowell, organized and under contract, and Easthampton, partly organized, also have been invited. The New York office of the T. W. O. C. has invited others outside of New England.

Plans for the conference are in charge of Mr. Lofsky, of the narrow fabrics department of the T. W. O. C., under the supervision of Joseph A. Salerno, T. W. O. C. director for this State.

Investigations by the Rhode Island office of T. W. O. C. indicate a wide variance in conditions among the narrow fabrics plants. Equalization now being begun in narrow fabrics will be extended to the whole textile industry, if the T. W. O. C. is able to realize one of its principal aims.

## WEAN Seeks More Power

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—A Communications Commission examiner recommended yesterday the Yankee Network, Inc., Providence, R. I., be authorized to increase the power of Station WEAN from one kilowatt night and day to one kilowatt night and five kilowatts day. The examiner said interests of other existing stations would not be adversely affected.

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# Race Decisions Won in Yachting By Hairbreadth

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10—As 400 yachts today play tidal currents and wind shifts for prospective winning slants off this port during Marblehead race week, the work of eight men, composing the race committee, sometimes is left awash while the racers enjoy their favorite summer sport.

Because of the tremendous number of racing yachts participating, the race committee is forced to use two starting lines. The outside line is situated off Marblehead Rock, and the inside line opposite the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Race committees are needed for both lines to pick the courses for the yachts and to tabulate the summaries for the order of finish and their times.

This year's race committee is composed of Leonard M. Fowle Jr., Howard Gannett, William L. Carleton, Lawrence F. Percival Jr., Peter Langmaid, Walter Lane and William Boles.

When five and six classes provide a thrilling finish for the spectators on the Neck, the race committee work all the harder. Times and order of finish must be taken, while 50 boats in various classes finish within seconds of one another.

It takes eight men to tabulate the inside starting line summary where most of the small boats, numbering over 250 craft, race. Each man is assigned a certain position, such as time-keeper, man-on-the-line, mouthpiece artist, who calls boats back after starting ahead of the gun, and the men with placards taking times and number of boats in each class.

Large placards, 20 inches by 14 inches, are given to four or five men, each racing sheet technically holding nine classes.

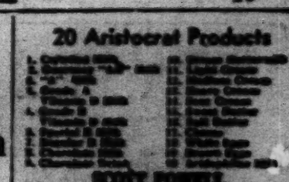
On the left hand side of the sheet are numbers from one to 19 for the order of finish. Each sheet-man takes numbers of every boat in each of his five classes as they finish.

As the boats make for the finish line on the last hundred yards of the race, the line-man calls out the numbers and the type of boats. This same man calls "time" as the boat crosses the line, and the time-keeper resounds with the minute and second.

The boat's time and order of finish is then tabulated by the man in charge of that particular class. Every race sponsored by a yacht club requires a regatta committee or race committee, and much time is spent each year in teaching the committee's new members.

There are always certain standbys on a race committee, and the old members around Boston and Marblehead make up the important inside line committee in the annual race week, which is now in its middle stage.

Howard Gannett, member of practically every Boston yacht club race committee, and Bill Carleton are deans of the present day committees. Leonard Fowle and Walter Lane conclude the "Big Four" for all Boston Bay inter clubs.

20 Aristocrat Products

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# Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing | Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| †Champlain | Aug. 14 | Plymouth | Aug. 21 | Aug. 13 6:00 pm | Aug. 14 6:00 am |
| *Scythia (Bost.) | Aug. 14 | Galway | Aug. 22 | Aug. 13 7:00 pm | |
| New York | Aug. 14 | Cherbourg | Aug. 23 | Aug. 14 1:00 pm | Aug. 14 8:00 pm |

Australia and New Zealand

| Steamship | Sailing | | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mariposa | Aug. 17 | San Francisco | Aug. 17 | Aug. 12 6:00 pm | Aug. 13 6:00 pm |
| Mariposa | Aug. 19 | San Pedro | Aug. 19 | Aug. 14 6:00 pm | Aug. 16 6:00 pm |
| Manulani | Aug. 31 | San Francisco | | Aug. 26 6:00 pm | Aug. 30 6:00 pm |

Pacific Sailings

| Steamship | Sailing | | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. Coolidge | | San Francisco | Aug. 21 | Aug. 16 6:00 pm | Aug. 16 6:00 pm |
| Pres. Jack. Aug. 28 | | Seattle | | Aug. 23 6:00 pm | Aug. 23 6:00 pm |

†Except Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. *Except Irish Free State and Northern Ireland only.

**Air-Mail Service**

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

# Di Mag Hits First Fenway Homer of Season

**BULLETIN**

**Joe Di Maggio belted his thirty-third homer of the season (his first in Fenway Park this year) over the left field wall.**

**Over 38,000 fans, including 1500 standees, turned out this afternoon to watch the doubleheader. The bleachers were filled before noon. The gates were closed a half hour before game time to all those not holding reserved seat tickets.**

**National League**

**Boston at New York, postponed, rain (doubleheader Sept. 5).**

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The subject of much discussion and interest in the current scrimmages at Fenway Park between the Red Sox and Yankees is the rapid, sensational and modest development of Joe Di Maggio, the rangy Italian, who gave up pulling fish nets in San Francisco Bay so that he might pull home runs into bleachers and over fences in the American League.

Joe is the Medwick of the junior circuit. He is the league's leading outfielder, a great hitter with tremendous power; a fleet fielder with a rifle throwing arm, and a fast, quick-thinking base runner. In the field and at bat, he makes few mistakes. Endowed with natural baseball instinct, cultivated on the sandlots surrounding the San Francisco Bay region in California, "Di Mag" has taken over the spot in the Yankee picture once occupied by Babe Ruth.

**Most Popular Yankee**

Lou Gehrig has been a popular figure at Yankee Stadium for many seasons. So have Lazzeri, Dickey and others. But Di Maggio is now the fair-haired boy of the Stadium customers. The fans like youngsters who hustle and in Di Maggio they vision a youth who some day will rank as one of the leading outfielders and right-handed hitters in baseball history.

Manager Joe Cronin pays glowing tribute to the Yankee star.

"Any one of four clubs in this league," says Joe, "could win the pennant if they had Di Maggio—I mean Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland and my own Red Sox. That boy is a great ball player, and he means the difference between winning and losing with the Yankees."

Cronin points to the fact that Di Maggio bats right-handed in 77 games at the Stadium, which with its short right field bleachers is built for a left-hander. (It was built for Ruth.) "If the left field seats were as close to the plate as those in right," continued Cronin, "that fellow would break Ruth's home run record of 60. In fact, he probably will anyhow."

**Failed at Fenway**

Di Maggio came to Boston with one distinct object in view. He wants to hit at least one home run. When this was written, Joe had connected with at least one four-bagger in every park in the American League except Fenway. Of course, the fact that he has played only two games here this year has much to do with this failure. But in today's and tomorrow's doubleheaders with the Red Sox this situation should be improved upon.

President Tom Yawkey of the Red Sox offers a sensible solution to Di Mag's failure to hit more homers at Fenway.

"Joe hits low line drives," pointed out Tom yesterday, "that bounce against our left field fence. In other parks, such as Washington and Yankee Stadium, these liners carry over the low barrier in front of the bleachers. But here at Fenway Park they are converted into doubles and sometimes singles. Before he can seriously challenge Babe Ruth's record production of 60, I believe Di Maggio must learn to lift his drives."

**Runs-Batted-In Title**

Besides needing to catch up with the Boston pitching, Joe needs to catch up with his home-run production. He has not delivered for a week. On this date 10 years ago Babe Ruth had 36 circuit drives. Joe went into today's doubleheader owning 32, for the major league leadership.

With 101 runs scored and 32 homers, the center fielder holds a pair of leaderships in the American League. His total of 110 runs batted in is only two behind Hank Greenberg of the Tigers. His accumulation of 142 base hits is likewise two behind Roy Bell of the Browns. Joe's chief aim this season is to annex the runs batted in title and he probably will have it by late September.

Yesterday postponement in the series opener was a "break" for the Red Sox in that it gave Manager Joe Cronin an extra day of rest. Joe played through Saturday and Sunday's games under handicap, but is ready to go again.

## *Five Trophies for Mountain Run*

Five cups are to be presented to the first five men finishing the Mt. Washington Road Race Saturday. These cups are a matched set, similar in design to the permanent trophy, the Foster Cup. The name of the winner, his time and the organization he represents will be engraved on the Foster Cup as a permanent record.

The first prize was donated by Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and is suitably inscribed. It is expected that Governor Murphy will be present to witness the finish of the race. The second prize was donated by Charles W. Martin. The third was donated by Joseph W. Eppy of Manchester, N. H. The fourth was donated by Eugene Libby and the fifth prize was donated by Col. Henry N. Teague, president of the Mt. Washington Cog Railroad.

Arrangements are being made to transport the pick of New England's long-distance runners from Boston and cities by busses to the Glen House in Pinkham Notch. The race starts at the Toll House at the beginning of the Toll Road opposite the Glen House at 2 p. m. As the winner of last years' race, Francis Darrah of Manchester, N. H. made the eight-mile run in 1h. 15m. It is expected that the entire field of entries will reach the summit well under two hours.

The following list of officials representing the elite of the N. E. A. A. A. U. have officially accepted invitations to participate in this event:

Judges—George V. Brown, Boston Garden-Arena Corp.; Henry O. Lapham, Boston Garden-Arena Corp.; J. Frank Facey, secretary N. E. A. A. A. U.; Fred Faller, former Olympic and U. S. 10-mile amateur champion.

Timers—John McKittrick, official timer, N. E. A. A. A. U.; Joe Lewis, N. E. A. A. A. U.; C. P. Gorman, N. E. A. A. A. U.

Referee—Herbert Holm, president N. E. A. A. A. U.; starter—George V. Brown; honorary starter—Hon. Francis P. Murphy, Governor of New Hampshire; clerk, of course—Frank McGrath, N. E. A. A. A. U.

**Yale Wins in Scotland**

MONTROSE, Scot., Aug. 11 (AP)—Yale University's touring golf team defeated a picked Montrose side, 6 to 2, today. The competition was confined to singles. Yesterday, at Aberdeen, the tourists won, 8 to 3, over Aberdeen University.

# Californians Again Dominate Wightman Team

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Dorothy May Bundy, heiress to a family tradition of top notch tennis, has been named with Alice Marble, Helen Hull Jacobs, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Carolin Babcock, and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn to the United States Wightman Cup team, which will meet the British team at Forest Hills Aug. 20 and 21.

Miss Bundy's mother and father were both prominent in American tennis. Her mother, May Sutton Bundy, was national singles champion in 1904 and won the singles title at Wimbledon in 1905 and 1907. Thomas C. Bundy, her father, was a noted doubles player. He paired with Maurice E. McLoughlin, another Californian, to win the national championships in 1912, 1913, and 1914 as well as earn similar honors on Davis Cup teams.

With the exception of Mrs. Fabyan, who is from Boston, and the non-playing captain and donor of the cup, Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, also from Boston, all the players are Californians. Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Van Ryn, Mrs. Fabyan, and Miss Babcock were members of last year's team.

The team will start practice at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills next week for the 15th Wightman Cup matches. The United States has held the cup for the last six years, England's last victory coming at Wimbledon in 1930. Despite the fact that the United States has won 10 of the 14 series, the competition always has been close. Nine times the score of the matches has been 4 to 3.

The introduction of Miss Bundy, who made this season's eastern debut at Seabright in July, gives the team a nice mixture of experience and youth. Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Van Ryn are all veterans.

The British team, after campaigning in Canada, already has started practice at Forest Hills. It includes Kay Stammers, the world's seventh ranking woman player; Mary Hardwick, who beat Miss Stammers in London; Joan Ingram; Margot Lumb, and Evelyn Dearman.

## *Tiller Talk*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 11—The Boston Yacht Club prepared to take over the yacht racing cudgels today and expected to better its national mark of 401 entries, set last year, providing good weather conditions are available for the tremendous flotilla gathered here during the 46th annual Race Week.

Hampered by lack of fair racing conditions in every race except Pleon's junior regatta on Sunday, yachtsmen today look for the best racing of the week and expectations for the largest assemblage of racing boats in Race Week history.

Yesterday's mark of 388 yachts fell below Monday's figure of 392 as a thunder squall before the races kept many of the smaller racers in port. Light winds were scattered after the squall, causing jams at the marks that no red or green light could straighten out. The smaller yachts racing in the inside courses for the third time during this year's Race Week all attempted to round the leeward marks at the same time with no wind and a strong tide jumbling up the standings with unprecedented irregularity.

**Remarkable Sailing**

Significant enough, despite the poor racing conditions, such leaders as Walter Perry and Jimmy Bonney in the Indians, Burns Curry and the Kent brothers in the Winabouts and Billy Aicardi were among the top finishers in these smaller classes. Truly remarkable sailing was recorded by these skippers as they fought off the tides, picked up vagrant wind slants and dodged the great shadows of white sails that attempted to take their air.

Former champions found winning slants in the outside line races. Harold S. Wheelock helmed his light weather Q class boat Cara Mia to victory. Charles Francis Adams came back for the winner's gun, after finishing third Monday, by skippering his Thisbe to victory over a sextet of eight-meter boats. Edmund Gabriel also returned to the winning column yesterday by trouncing rival R class boats with his Rebel.

Last year's Roosevelt Bowl winner, John Lawrence, after a poor season thus far, entered the winning column, in pulling his horns over 13 other Marblehead Squeaks. Arthur Shuman continued his consistent performances of the week by finishing second 15 seconds behind the winner.

**Wins Third Straight**

Dartrey Lewis continued his outstanding winning performance in the Star class with his Dart by chalking up his third straight over 20 of the International class. Lewis is the only skipper who has won all three races this week and is leading the 400 skippers for the Leonard Munn Fowle trophy for the outstanding skipper of the week.

Walter Perry seems to have control over Marblehead winds. A few years back Perry chalked up six wins for the Race Week over the other Indians, and this year he has already won two races and yesterday finished third to win the Eastern Yacht Club trophy by a close margin from Jimmy Bonney, who had two seconds and one third to his credit. Perry's feat of coming from behind in yesterday's encounter after being recalled at the start was proof of a champion in a class of 35 boats. Caleb Loring won his second straight race in the M-B class as 14 of the class raced.

The largest number of yachts ever to cross a starting line in this country for one day was recorded yesterday as 146 boats sailed in re-sail races in the morning. This lifted the total for the day to 534.

**International League**

Results Aug. 10

Baltimore 4, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 4, Baltimore 3.
Other games postponed.

**BASEBALL**

Fenway Park—Two Games Tomorrow
First Game 1:30

**RED SOX vs. NEW YORK**

Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2330

# *Carrying California Banner to Fame*

Joe Di Maggio

Wide World

Don Budge

# Two Golden State Boys Making Good in 'Big Time'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11—Two boys from this area are headlining the world of sport today—and if their present prowess is any indication of things to come, sports moguls here say it is only the beginning.

Of course no one needs to be told who Joe Di Maggio is—that is, no one who follows baseball—for his skyrocketing to fame via the "big stick" route for the New York Yankees, has the baseball fan following his daily deeds. As Joe is a native San Franciscan everyone here, including the butcher he used to plague in his school days, takes credit for his success.

And as for J. Donald Budge, the rangy, redhaired tennis player from Oakland, whose feat at Wimbledon, and later his sensational play so largely instrumental in bringing the Davis Cup back to the United States, puts him in the center court of all tennis talk today. His coming quest of the national title focuses even more attention on him.

**Self-Made Athletes**

Both boys are "self-made" athletes. Don began playing "at" tennis about the time he was eight years old; he worked in an Oakland sporting goods store, and practiced long and hard. Joe, they say, was an early baseball enthusiast and after school and work on "papa" Di Maggio's fishing boat, was always digging up a crowd to play ball.

Naturally, in their home territory, where many know the two personally, and as many knew them "when" and have watched them progress—Joe from the sandlots and the Seals, and Don from the tennis courts of the East Bay—there is much speculation as to just where the rising stars of these boys will take them.

Everyone has his own theory. Down in "Little Italy" along San Francisco's North Beach, where Joe's father has his fishing boats, and Joe has opened a modern restaurant, confidence runs high that the Yankee outfielder will equal and crack the record of the famous "Babe" Ruth.

The philosophers of Fisherman's Wharf and Columbus Avenue admit that Joe is still very young in baseball—this is his second year in the majors—but they also tell you that Joe has got what it "takes" to stay in fast company. And sports experts who know the young Italian out here say they believe this batting spurt that has put him out in front in the home run race is not just a flash.

Of course, as this is Joe's home town it is quite possible that some prejudice "might" be floating around in his favor—but, then again, there are those who should know, the baseball writers and radio announcers—who have watched many a lad come and go, and who take a practical approach; they cautiously, but openly, predict lasting success for the Yankee's new slugger.

And Don Budge's followers are none the less legion. The greatest speculation over the Budge situation is whether or not the boy with the cannon-ball serve and the cool mid-battle nerve will turn professional.

**More Equality Gaining**

One hundred thousand dollars is a lot of money to wave in the face of anyone these days, and there are many who believe the day is not too far distant when tennis will take on the same status as golf where professional plays amateur in certain tournaments and there is no "so-called" stigma attached to professional tennis.

This false prejudice is gradually being broken down, and tennis experts in this area, which has squired some of the world's greatest, including Helen Wills Moody, Helen Hull Jacobs and Bill Johnston, see more equality for the tennis professional in the near future.

If this is to be the case, those in the Budge-should-turn-pro camp, hold that J. Donald can see the way the wind is shifting—thus after he takes the national title he will succumb.

But those on the amateur-standing side of the fence point to Don's repeated statements that he would return to Wimbledon next season, and his private remarks that would indicate his desire to remain "tops" in the amateur field for the present.

And lest anyone think Don Budge is one of those aloof personages of the world of tennis, this writer can inform from personal contact with the star that there is (or was before he left for his recent triumphs) no one more natural or easier to approach.

**Triumph Helps Game**

Don Budge's triumphs here and abroad this year and his spectacular type of play have done much to increase a somewhat waning interest in tennis throughout the world. He is a brilliant personality on the courts and draws the crowds.

Both Don and Joe are drawing new spectators into their respective stadia. Reports from abroad show that the attendance at the Wimbledon and Davis Cup matches were above average this year—and writers there lay it to Don, the conquering redhead, who wins his audiences as well as his matches.

And along the Eastern baseball front the blasting bat of Joe Di Maggio is not only bringing the inquisitive to the parks, but a new group—young and old Italy. New York's Italian population, like San Francisco's, has taken Joe in as its own—and the Yankee management, to turn to things mundane momentarily, has begun to profit through Joe's new-found friends, all of which spell "Box Office."

Whether or not Joe breaks the record of the famous Babe Ruth by hitting more baseballs over fences; and whether or not Don Budge turns professional, relatively few people on this coast and in this area will actually be disappointed. To sports enthusiasts here these two boys epitomize the "tops" in sportsmanship, and already they have given Californians much to be proud of.

Royal Arch Gunnison

## *British Davis Cuppers In National Doubles*

*By the Associated Press*

The Longwood Cricket Club announces the entry of two members of the British Davis Cup team and two other English players for the national doubles tennis championships, starting at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 23.

The four—Clarence M. Jones, Murray D. Deloford, Charles E. Hare and George Patrick Hughes, the latter two members of the cup team—did not say how they would pair.

Hare, who lost to Frankie Parker in the deciding match of the U. S.-British Davis Cup tie two weeks ago, entered the mixed doubles with Mary Hardwick of the English Wightman Cup team.

Other Wightman Cup players who entered mixed doubles and their partners are Evelyn Dearman and Hughes; Joan Ingram and Jones, and Freda James and Deloford.

Donald Budge and Gene Mako, coast stars who won the men's doubles last year, will defend their title.

**Five Years Ago**

*By the Associated Press*

Eleanor Holm captured 100-meter backstroke for United States at Los Angeles Olympics.

**American Association**

Results Aug. 10

St. Paul 19, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 2.
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 3.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 2.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 4.

# Jane Stanton Wins in Upset; Meets Champion

**BULLETIN**

*By the Associated Press*

**Gracyn Wheeler of Los Angeles called the turn on the Wightman Cup committee of the U. S. L. T. A. when she toppled Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., today, 6—4, 7—5, 8—6, in a quarterfinal tennis match at Rye, N. Y.**

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 11 (AP)—Petite, blonde Jane Stanton of Los Angeles, the prettiest girl playing the eastern tournament tennis circuit, made the quarterfinals of a major tourney for the first time and will meet Alice Marble of San Francisco, national women's titleholder, in the eastern grass court championship today.

Miss Stanton will enter her junior year at the University of California at Los Angeles this fall. Like Don McNeill, national junior indoor champion who is a junior at Kenyon College, she has found that tennis affords a nice summer vacation.

Five years ago the Stanton family, mother, dad, brother and Jane, joined the Los Angeles Tennis Club. By the end of the first year only Jane was still playing. She doesn't know why the family took up the game nor why she continued to play.

Jane is interested in getting an education. She plans to have her A. B. by June, 1939, but if she does not finish at U. C. L. A. she will take a business course and get something to do just to fill up her time. She says she won't let a job interfere with her tennis.

At East Hampton, last week, Gracyn Wheeler, fourth in the national ranking, kept Miss Stanton from reaching the quarterfinals, but only after a three-set match. On that basis Jane is expected to trouble the national champion today. She already has upset one seeded player, Virginia Rice Johnson, of Boston.

Besides Miss Stanton only one unseeded player reached the round of eight yesterday. Barbara Winslow, who eliminated third-seeded Helen Pedersen, continued to fill the Stamford (Conn.) girl's place.

In the men's singles form was followed even more closely. With the third round not yet completed, only Jack McDiarmid, Princeton University professor from Texas, who was eighth on the list, had been eliminated. He fell before the up-and-coming Hal Surface of Kansas City, 6—1, 6—1, yesterday.

Joe Hunt, No. 5, had to go three sets to beat McNeill, but Frank Parker, Bobby Riggs and John Van Ryn came through with straight-set triumphs.

# MacAndrew Favored In Oak Bluffs Golf

OAK BLUFFS, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Bobby Crowley, of Norfolk Country Club, Dedham, and Charlie MacAndrew, of Albemarle, Newton, meet today on the Martha's Vineyard course for the New England Professional Golfers' Association championship.

MacAndrew, former New England open champion, and Crowley, who once worked as a caddie with him, both turned in sub-par scores yesterday to blaze through the quarter and semifinals.

Crowley reached today's round by subduing Jim Turnesa, of Louisquissett Country Club, Providence, R. I., 2 and 1, while MacAndrew buried Jim Dolan, of Hill Crest Country Club, Worcester, 6 and 4.

Earlier in the day Crowley eliminated Ed Burke, Newport, R. I., in the quarterfinals while MacAndrew defeated Bill Cosgrove, Wachusett pro. In that bracket Turnesa bested Henry Bontempo, of Springfield, while Dolan took the measure of Dick May, of Providence, R. I.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 64 | 36 | .640 |
| New York | 58 | 42 | .580 |
| St. Louis | 54 | 44 | .551 |
| Pittsburgh | 53 | 46 | .535 |
| Boston | 48 | 54 | .471 |
| Cincinnati | 41 | 56 | .423 |
| Brooklyn | 40 | 57 | .412 |
| Philadelphia | 40 | 62 | .392 |

Results Aug. 10

Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 4, New York 1.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 3.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 67 | 29 | .698 |
| Boston | 57 | 38 | .600 |
| Chicago | 50 | 42 | .578 |
| Detroit | 50 | 41 | .577 |
| Cleveland | 43 | 51 | .457 |
| Washington | 43 | 53 | .448 |
| St. Louis | 33 | 64 | .333 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 67 | .302 |

Results Aug. 10

Washington 13, Philadelphia 7.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 6, Detroit 4.
Other games postponed.

# Henry Cotton May Come Here To Play Shute

The possibility that Henry Cotton, British open golf champion and considered, although unofficially, the world's champion because of his 6-and-5 victory this summer over America's Denny Shute, may come to the United States for a return match with the Brae Burn star at the Belmont Country Club some time next September loomed on New England's golf horizon today as one of the outstanding matches of the year.

A purse of $2500 in prize money has been raised by a group of Boston sportsmen in an effort to tempt the British star to accept an invitation to play Shute. The invitation was sent by cable yesterday and definitely stated that Cotton could name his own terms.

Herman Spain, chairman of the Belmont Country Club's tournament committee, headed the group of sportsmen that sent the challenge to Cotton. In view of the committee's proposal Cotton may have the unique privilege of playing on a "winner take all" basis, or any other agreement he chooses.

One of Spain's reasons for thinking the match would appeal to Cotton is that he would have a chance to play in the $12,000 match play tournament at the Belmont layout in September. "We haven't specified any date for the Shute match," Spain said, "but it could be either before or after the tournament, which will be from Sept. 22 to 28 inclusive. And then, of course, he has a splendid chance of winning the $2500 purse from Shute."

Cotton probably will consider the Belmont offer more seriously when he is assured several matches. Sponsors will be willing to grant purses for challenge matches between the British professional and American pros.

BADEN, Germany, Aug. 11 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, today said he was too busy in Europe just now to consider a return match with Denny Shute, American professional champion, in Boston this summer.

"I have such a full program ahead of me in Europe," said Cotton, "it hardly looks possible for me to go to America—at least not for the purpose of one match."

# *One Record Tied, Another Smashed In Public Golf*

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Match play was on the program in the national public links tournament today with 64 golfers banging along the championship trail.

Wind-up of the 36-hole qualifying play yesterday saw the tournament team record smashed and the medal score mark tied. Two rounds—18 holes in the morning and 18 holes in the afternoon—are slated today over the Harding course.

Tournament officials drew today's pairing from a hat, and with it an undertone of criticism for the procedure followed. The result found some of the best shotmakers in the lot as foes in the first round.

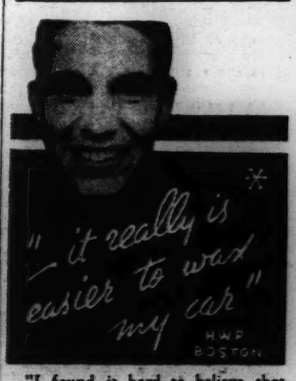
Pat Abbott, defending champion from Pasadena and runner-up medalist yesterday with a total score of 141, faced Ralph Presby of Sacramento, who had 143.

Don Erickson of Alhambra, Calif., who shot a spectacular 67-72—139 to tie the meet medal record set in 1922 at Toledo by George Aulbach, drew as his opponent Paul Jenssen of Toledo, who carded 74-73—147. Erickson's medal score was five strokes below par.

Another match featured Charles P. Kauffmann of Pittsburgh, Penna., three times winner of the crown, and Alex Muragin of Honolulu. Other interest centered on Claude Ripley, Washington, D. C., 1936 runer-up, and Phil Gordon of Oakland.

The Warren G. Harding team trophy rested with a quartet of Sacramento, Calif., performers after a record breaking accumulative score of 587. The four, Frankie Toronto, Hall Dufford, Roscoe Guidero and Ralph Presley captured the title held by Seattle, and broke the Washington's team's record score of 599 set at the Farmingdale, N. Y., meet.

Santa Monica was runner-up with 593. Philadelphia had 601.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Business and Industry

# Trade Sees 1937 Wholesale Grocery Trade 10 P.C. Above 1936

Commerce and Finance

## Canada Has Six Of World Greatest Gold Producers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Of the 30 great gold mines of the world, which, according to the Mining Analyst, Toronto publication, yield 200,000 or more ounces of new gold each year, six are Canadian companies, Lake Shore, Hollinger, Noranda, McIntyre, Wright-Hargreaves and Dome. The total ore reserves of Noranda, 30.3 million tons, are calculated as the highest tonnage of any of the 30 leading mines. The Homestake mine in South Dakota was second in ore reserves at the end of 1936 with 15.5 million tons.

**South Africa Still Leads**

The Crown Mines, South Africa, with an annual output of 1,122,525 ounces, leads the 30 mines, and is third in total estimated reserves, while of the 30 leading mines, 21 are in the Transvaal, South Africa. The Homestake mine in the United States ranks in fourth position in ounces of gold produced, while the Kilo Moto of Belgian Congo ranks in 20th position. Randfontein Estates, South Africa, ranks in second position in production, according to the Analyst, while it has the fourth largest amount of estimated ore reserves. Randfontein Estates handles 12,705 tons daily, compared to Crown Mines with 11,782 tons of ore milled daily. Hollinger Consolidated, with a daily tonnage of 5107 in 1936, led all other Canadian gold mines in this respect, and the milling record was surpassed by only six other mines in the world in average daily tonnage.

**Canada Mine Big Payer**

With $10,000,000 dividends paid for 1936, Lake Shore mine, Ontario, led the world's annual individual payments to shareholders. Homestake came second with $9,041,760 dividends, followed by Crown Mines, Government Areas and Sub-Nigel, all of South Africa. The Sub-Nigel is classified as having the highest value ore reserves of any other Transvaal producer, at .745 oz. per ton, but the Ashanti, with ore reserves at 1.150 ounces gold per ton, was rated as the richest of the great mines.

The Ashanti mine gets $33.68 per ton milled and after costs gains $27.21 per ton working profit; Sub-Nigel, revenue of $26.10 and only $17.59 operating profit; Lake Shore mines, $17.81 ore and $12.19 operating profit; Wright-Hargreaves, $18.90 per ton revenue and $12.12 per ton operating profit.

## Shipments of Steel Considerably Above New Business Volume

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—As steel shipments are running considerably in excess of the volume of new business, backlogs continue to decline, with consequent improvement in deliveries, says Iron Age.

Steel-ingot output for the country as a whole, continues the report, is estimated for this week at 84½ per cent, only a half point down from last week, but further slight adjustment downward is a possibility this month prior to the resumption of buying on a larger scale for early autumn requirements.

Only at Chicago have there been any indications of a reversal of the downward trend of new business, but even there the change for the better has been moderate, while elsewhere the end of the summer slump has not yet appeared. Two Chicago mills have increased their operations, bringing a half-point rise for the district to 85½ per cent. At Pittsburgh there has been a decline of a full point to an 83 per cent operation. In the Cleveland-Lorain district a two-point drop to 81 per cent has occurred. In other districts there has been no important change.

The continuance of high operating rates in the face of the year's low in shipments to the automobile industry and a relatively small volume of steel consumption for building construction points to an active fall trade, in the opinion of steel industry sales departments.

Steel scrap at $22 a ton is 75c higher at Pittsburgh, with the railroad grade having been sold at $24, but at Chicago there has been a decline of 50c. The Philadelphia price is unchanged, but advances have occurred at Buffalo and Cleveland. The Iron Age scrap composite price has advanced to $20.50 from $20.42 last week.

## Casualty Company Premiums at Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—As a result of increased industrial payrolls, which have augmented the demand for workmen's compensation insurance, the mutual casualty insurance companies of the United States have been enabled to attain new all-time highs in premium income during the first six months of 1937, declares the American Mutual Alliance. Eighteen of the larger companies report an aggregate net premium of $76,789,920 for the period, an increase of 23.8 per cent over their previous record of $62,014,972 registered in the first six months of 1936.

The 24 organizations of this type which are members of the American Mutual Alliance write more than two-thirds of the casualty insurance written by the nation's mutual companies.

**Linseed Oil Trading Sept. 1**

NEW YORK (AP)—Trading in linseed oil for future delivery will start on the New York Produce Exchange September 1, John McD. Murray, president, announces. The trading contract will be 60,000 pounds of bulk linseed oil of New York Produce Exchange contract grade, that is, raw linseed oil conforming to standard specifications as to properties adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials.

## Campaign for Efficient Using Of Small Trust Fund Near End

By Harold M. Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—With the news report from Washington that the Federal Reserve Board will make public on October 1 its revision of Regulation F, trust officers here see the beginning of the end of a 10-year campaign to establish what has been called the most important development of the century in trust banking—the so-called "co-mingled trust fund" or "common trust."

Trust officers and officials have been wrestling for 10 years with the problem of how to handle efficiently and economically the small trusts which are committed to their keeping, and the "co-mingled trust fund" has been the answer, but it has had to face a series of technical, legal, and fiscal difficulties which are just now in the way of being practically solved.

The problem of the small trust, of $100,000 or less, is a double one. In the first place, it is all but impossible to invest such a small sum and provide the beneficiary with the degree of diversification which trust officers ordinarily consider desirable. A $10,000,000 fund can be easily divided up into governments, municipals, industrials, utilities, rails, etc.; further diversified as to maturities, coupons, grade of obligation, etc.; and given still further diversification among companies, geographical location, and the like, the paramount purpose being security through diversification. This is impossible for the small fund.

**Small Trusts Unprofitable**

Moreover, the cost of administering small trust funds is often larger than the fees to which the trust company is entitled. Bank officers cannot with the best of intentions afford to give the degree of care and attention to a host of small trusts as to the single large fund equal to many small ones. There is an irreducible minimum of supervision below which conscientious trust officials will not go. Hence small accounts are not sought, and when received are known from the start to be unprofitable.

In recent years, however, the volume of trust business has expanded greatly, and in particular the number of small trusts turned over to the banks. George E. Anderson has computed that in the 10 years ending in 1936, the number of individual trusts administered by national banks increased from 26,053 with assets of $922,000,000 to 132,482 trusts with assets of $9,565,000,000.

Gilbert T. Stephenson, in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee last year, said, "The trust departments of our banks and trust companies are being called upon more and more to accept and administer small trust accounts. While 'small' is a relative term, I think we all agree that an account of $25,000 would be regarded as small even in our larger cities and that one of $10,000 or under would be regarded as small anywhere.

"You will be surprised, I think, to know how small is the average trust account in our trust departments. According to the figures of the Comptroller of the Currency the average size of all trust accounts in national banks is only $22,000; if is only $10,500 in banks capitalized at $200,000 or less; and only $8500 in cities of 10,000 and under.

"Furthermore, the average size of the trust accounts, already small, is diminishing. This is due to two things; first, to the diminishing size of estates; second, to the growing demand for trust service among people of small estates."

**Taxing Trust Funds**

The principle of the co-mingled trust fund is to pool these small funds so that each receives a participation in a larger fund. It was begun experimentally in New York around 1927. Trust officers are extremely conservative, and trust operations are closely involved in legalities. It was not, and is only now being made, legal to pool the funds of trusts without the consent of the person who makes the trust, and in particular of so-called "testamentary trusts" made by persons who have since passed on. Funds were co-mingled only on written consent and agreement of trustors.

One of the first pitfalls of the co-mingled trust fund was taxes. In 1928 the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruled that these funds were not subject to tax as corporations; but in 1932 this ruling was reversed. As a test case a fund operated by the Brooklyn Trust Company was taken to the federal courts. The Circuit Court of Appeals supported the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the opinion that such funds were associations liable to the corporate tax, then 13½ per cent on net income, even though the beneficiaries subsequently had to pay personal tax on their share of this income. In February, 1936, the Supreme Court refused to review this lower-court ruling. To avoid this virtually prohibitive double taxation, the Trust Division of the American Bankers' Association put the matter before the Senate Banking Committee during the writing of the Revenue Act of 1936, and in Section 169 it was enacted that "a common trust fund shall not be subject to taxation under this Title, Title 1A, or Section 105 or 106 of the Revenue Act of 1935, and for the purposes of such titles and sections shall not be considered a corporation."

**Revocable Trust Problem**

Meantime, numerous technical problems developed. There was the problem of how to handle situations where the funds of revocable trusts were invested in common trust funds, and had to be withdrawn. In some cases, some of the common trust funds had been invested in mortgages, which could not be easily liquidated and which had no day-to-day market price; so when certain participations were withdrawn in cash, those remaining had to bear the brunt of the loss on those mortgages which subsequently turned sour.

There were problems of how large the co-mingled trusts should be made, and what kind and size of small trust should be pooled in them. And then, as these technicalities were being worked out on the basis of experience, the Federal Reserve Board, in 1933, distrustful of the whole idea, passed Regulations F and H, which prohibited national banks from further co-mingling of trust funds at all. Those funds already set up could continue, but no further trusts and no new money could be added to them.

Parallel to the trouble with the Federal tax-gatherer there developed trouble in New York with the state tax authorities. One of the common trust funds of the National City Bank's department, formerly the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was assessed for capital stock tax, and while Brooklyn Trust was losing in the federal courts the Farmers' was losing in the state courts.

This, however, seems to have been the darkness before the dawn. Apparently the Federal Reserve Board, as well as the State Banking Department here, were at length won over to the desirability of releasing the co-mingled trust fund from its legal and fiscal obstructions. Section 169 of the Revenue Act of 1936, in exempting common trusts from the corporation tax, decreed that exemption should exist only if the fund were administered in accordance with Federal Reserve Board regulations. Therefore it has been necessary to await board action in drawing up the necessary regulations.

**Question of Pooling**

Meantime the New York State legislature passed, this Spring, the McCall-Stephens Act, which legalizes, under severe limitations, the co-mingling of funds even of testamentary trusts made years ago; and in addition, exempted the co-mingled trust from state taxation.

The Federal Reserve Board has been very slow in drawing up its common trust regulations to be included in the present Regulation F. More and more tasks have been imposed on it by new laws, including regulations of stock market margins. Ronald Ransom, one of the five governors, is reported working on the new regulations, along with Walter Wyatt. It is reported that the rules will be made public by October 1, but will not go into effect until later.

One of the problems facing the Board is that of making clear the distinction between revocable trusts to be thrown into co-mingled trusts, and the purchase of ordinary investment trust shares. Another is whether revocable and irrevocable trust funds should be pooled together. It is expected that the Board will leave up to state law the maximum size of small trust which can be thrown into a common trust.

The McCall-Stephens Act permits the pooling of trust funds of $25,000 or less. Common trusts may be invested only in securities legal for savings banks, excluding mortgages and with certain other exceptions. The trust companies must account annually on each trust in either the Surrogate's or the Supreme Court. The State Banking Department checks the eligibility of investments and their actual custody in each trust.

Several other states have already passed laws legalizing common trusts, subject to regulation, including California, Delaware, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Connecticut and New Jersey are considering such laws.

## Power Output Gain 8.8 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended August 7 was 2,261,725,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of .2 of 1 per cent over 2,256,335,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, and a gain of 8.8 per cent over 2,079,137,000 kilowatt hours in the like week a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

The advance, which was contra-seasonal, carried the Associated Press Index of power production (1929-30 taken as 100), to 122.1 from 121.2 the previous week. The index, adjusted for seasonal and long-term trend, stood at 114.2 a year ago.

The range for recent years follows:

| | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| High | 122.6 | 119.8 | 105.5 | 97.4 | 91.9 |
| Low | 116.3 | 102.0 | 94.1 | 91.9 | 80.2 |

The Institute reports the following percentage increase in major geographic areas: New England 6.5, Middle Atlantic 7.4, Central Industrial 12.0, West Central 7.1, Southern States 12.7, Rocky Mountain 12.9, Pacific Coast 7.9.

## Retail Advertising Increases 5.4 P. C.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9 (AP)—Advertising Age reported newspaper retail advertising in 79 major cities increased 30,789,241 lines during the first sevent months of 1937 in comparison with the same period last year.

Total retail advertising was up 5.4 per cent for the period, although the week ended July 31 showed a 0.2 per cent decrease in lineage, compared with the same week of 1936.

## Saskatchewan and Alberta Lose Half of Wheat Crops

WINNIPEG, (CP) — About 12,000,000 acres of wheat land in Saskatchewan and Alberta, or about half the acreage seeded last spring, is a total failure, a crop report published by the Winnipeg Free Press said.

Recent rains, however, have saved a substantial acreage previously threatened and while yields on some 7,000,000 acres will be light, the remaining 4,500,000 acres should, on present conditions, produce a fair to good crop, the report said. Estimated acreage in western Canada this year is about 24,000,000.

## Grocery Business At Highest Level For Last 7 Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Since January, the grocery trade has distributed its products on the most generous scale since 1930, unaffected by the harassments which have slowed the progress of many of the major industries, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"While the rate of movement was less rapid during a part of the second quarter," continues the report, "the recovery in July helped to lift retail sales for the seven months 7 to 25 per cent over the corresponding 1936 volume. Wholesale orders went ahead by 10 to 20 per cent, while most of the manufacturers of non-perishable and semi-perishable products operated plants close to capacity.

**10 P. C. Rise Expected**

"On the basis of the expansion thus far this year, trade estimates have set the 1937 wholesale grocery volume, at approximately $4,300,000,000, or a rise of around 10 per cent from the 1936 total computed by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as $3,900,000,000. The latter was an increase of 5.4 per cent from 1935, during which year wholesalers of groceries sold goods valued at $3,700,000,000. Much of the upturn in subsequent months will depend on crop developments, but where early harvests have been marketed, fall orders have exceeded this estimate.

"Canners of food products exceeded their comparative seven-month sales of 1936 by 15 to 20 per cent, with nationally-branded lines booked well ahead. Super-markets have become more numerous, and some of the regular chains have joined the movement.

"More stabilization has been achieved by the constructive efforts of the leading trade organizations to minimize loss leader selling, without applying undue regimentation.

**Demand Broadening**

"Neither strikes nor threats of impending labor disturbances nor rising prices have curbed the expansion on consumer buying of groceries. For the first seven months of 1937, the dollar volume of retail sales ranged from 7 to 25 per cent larger than that for the similar 1936 period, even though distribution was at a steadier rate from May to July, when an unexpected upturn occurred. The widest increases were in the South, Southwest, Pacific Coast, and districts of the Northwest affected by the drought last year.

"Wholesale volume during the same period was ahead of that for 1936 by 10 to 20 per cent. On first-grade lines of canned goods some of the wholesalers reported increases of 40 per cent. Summer orders were bolstered to unseasonably high proportions by the heavy buying of resorts, hotels, and restaurants, which handled record vacation and tourist patronage," concludes the report.

## Real Estate Bonds Off Slightly in July

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A slight decrease in the average price of 250 real estate bonds for the month of July was recorded by the Watson Real Estate Bond Index. During the seven months ended July 31 the index has decreased 5.2 per cent. The 250 issues included in the index are secured by properties located in 39 cities and 14 states.

The average bid price for the 250 issues decreased .3 points from 45.5 on July 1, 1937, to 45.2 on July 31. The total decrease from the Jan. 1, 1937, average price of 47.7 is 2.5 points for the seven months.

The percentage decrease for the month of July was only fractional, while the total percentage decrease for the first seven months amounted to 5.2 per cent on July 31. The declining trend in realty bond prices commenced March, 1937, and has continued each month since. The decline during July, however, is the smallest recorded in any month of this year.

For the seven month period ended July 31, 1937, the average price for the issues in Boston increased 6 per cent, Miami 7.3 per cent, Pittsburgh 2.2 per cent, and Washington .9 per cent. Decreases were noted for each of the other cities, ranging from a 10.4 per cent decline for Brooklyn issues to 3.2 per cent for Westchester County, New York. New York City issues declined 8.4 per cent, Philadelphia 9 per cent and Buffalo 4.9 per cent.

All types of properties covered by the index show percentage losses for the first seven months.

## Hoe to Pay Interest Overdue on 7 P. C. Bonds

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Directors of R. Hoe & Co., manfacturers of printing presses and other equipment, announced that funds have been set aside for the payment of current and back interest on the first mortgage bonds and seven per cent notes, and that arrears on both classes of preferred stock had been cleared.

A dividend of $12.87 a share was declared on the 6½ per cent cumulative prior preferred, payable September 1 to stock of record August 25. This payment will liquidate cumulative dividends of $4.22 a share for the past three fiscal years ending September 30.

A dividend of $4.41 a share was declared on the seven per cent cumulative preferred payable September 4 to stock of record August 28, which liquidates accumulated dividends of $1.47 a share for the last three fiscal years ended September 30.

The interest payment on the first mortgage bonds will total $14 per cent while the interest payment on the seven per cent notes will total 17 2-3 per cent.

## $500,000,000 Gold Seen Hiding Abroad

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Hoarded gold is coming back into circulation, the Federal Reserve Board said, with the lessening of alarm over world business conditions.

The board estimated about $500,000,000 worth is still hidden in private caches abroad, as compared with $1,732,000,000 last September.

The board credited the tripower monetary agreement of Great Britain, France and the United States with increasing confidence.

## Reserve Banks' 6 Months Profit Up Over 75 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that current net earnings of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks were $5,791,603 during the first half of this year. This total is $1,827,199 in excess of dividends paid. For the first six months of 1936, the banks' current net earnings were $3,277,988, or $643,358 less than dividend payments.

The banks reported total earnings of $19,758,606 and total current expenses of $13,967,003 for the period this year, against earnings of $19,129,646 and expenses of $15,851,658 in the first half of 1936.

Of the earnings this year, government security holdings accounted for $18,627,456 and industrial advances for $591,341. Last year, these earnings were set at $17,615,195 and $843,212, respectively.

Salaries to officers this year totaled $1,156,528, compared with $1,245,366 in the first half of 1936. Salaries to employees were $8,114,334 and $6,874,173 in the respective periods.

Current net earnings of the 12 banks for the two six month periods were listed as follows:

Boston, $391,810 in the first half of 1937, compared with $134,683 in the first half of 1936; New York, $1,865,084 and $1,478,193; Philadelphia, $508,764 and $198,197; Cleveland, $596,555 and $247,748; Richmond, $255,909 and $122,301; Atlanta, $261,065 and $100,649; Chicago, $659,076 and $341,826; St. Louis, $227,548 and $294,055; Minneapolis, $161,579 and $64,124; Kansas City, $199,984 and $50,229; Dallas, $202,659 and $153,460; San Francisco, $461,570 and $182,523.

## Bethlehem Steel Announces New $48,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation announces that it will issue $48,000,000 in convertible debentures, the new money to be used for expansion of plant facilities and redemption of certain outstanding obligations.

Common stockholders will be given the right to subscribe to the debentures at the rate of $15 principal amount of such debentures for each share held. The interest rate and other details will be worked out later.

Eugene G. Grace, president of the corporation, said a registration statement covering the new debentures will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission soon. The new securities probably will be sold around Sept. 1, he said.

The size of the proposed issue indicates the company is increasing its expansion program in view of the continued heavy demand for steel. At the beginning of the year the company had authorized about $38,000,000 of construction.

Part of the money realized from the issue will probably be used to pay off the Bethlehem Steel first 5s of 1942 of which there are about $12,800,000 outstanding and about $6,800,000 of the Lackawanna Steel Company, first 5s of 1952 both of which issues have been called for redemption.

Underwriting circles expressed the view that registration of this issue will make a reopening of the next capital market.

## U. S. Crops 'Adequate'—Wheat Outlook for Europe Is Good

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department estimators predict "an adequate supply of food, feed, forage and fiber" this year from the nation's farms.

They based this forecast on official estimates by the Federal Crop Reporting Board.

The board said August 1 conditions indicated crop yields nearly 11 per cent above average, but added these could scarcely be called excessive because of population gains, better demand and short supplies resulting from recent drought years.

Except for the northwest interior, the experts said, weather in recent weeks has been excellent for corn, cotton, potatoes, beans, rice, sugar beets, most fruits and various other crops.

They increased their last month's estimate on this year's crop for most major farm products and said several may "show the highest yields per acre on record."

High lights from the crop forecast included:

Corn—A 2,658,748,000 bushel crop with indicated yield of 27.7 bushels an acre, highest acre figure since 1923.

Wheat — 890,419,000 bushels, slightly above average and 42 per cent above last year, but including much grain that "will give a low yield of flour."

Rye — 51,869,000 bushels, about double last year and one-third above average.

Rice—50,508,000 bushels, largest crop since 1920.

Potato and sweet potato—"Fairly large" crops.

Fruits—Total of apples, peaches, pears, prunes, and apricots at 10,695,000 tons, compared with 8,988,000 tons last year and average of 9,203,000 tons.

## Expected Increase In Autumn Business Seen Starting Soon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Midsummer trade dullness is expected by Dun & Bradstreet to persist for only a few weeks longer, giving way to active preparation for the expected autumn increase in business.

"Comparisons of present trade volumes all over the country with those of last year reveal a spotty situation," says the report, "but this is likely to end when the depressing influence of recent widespread strikes has been shed, when the harvesting of the new crops is actively under way, and when comparisons are no longer made with volumes abnormally stimulated by the payment of the soldiers' bonus.

"Industry is counting on a heavier volume of business this fall, as shown by the fact that industrial production for July is estimated at 100.4, which compares with 98.9 in June and 91.8 in July, 1936. The volume of industrial output from the end of June to the end of October a year ago showed virtually no variation, and so the expected gains in production this year should make for definitely favorable comparisons.

"The apparent settlement of the court controversy has improved sentiment, although the fate of other radical measures before Congress has yet to be determined. The wage and hour bill has been shorn of much of its dictatorial provisions, and the equally ambitious agricultural program has met with considerable hostility in both houses."

## Shoe Repairers Told They Are Poorest Merchandisers on Earth

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Shoe repairers were told at the recent annual convention here of the Ontario Association of Shoemakers and Shoe Repairers by Kenneth P. Hill, Lynn, Mass., of the National Leather and Finders' Association, that they are the poorest merchandisers on earth.

He further contradicted the "alibis" of shoe repairers for the decline in business, that people are buying cheap shoes and throwing them away instead of having them repaired, repairing their shoes at home or having them done at cut prices at departmental stores, and pointed out that the cash volume of shoe repairing in the United States has declined 78 per cent since 1919.

In Mr. Hill's opinion, the real reasons for this loss of business were the failure to stress "invisible" soling, lack of enterprise in suggesting new laces, shoe polish, shoe trees and other extras, failure to suggest proper types of leather for various shoes, and tendency to substitute cheaper leather when a certain kind is specified, and often untidiness of shoe repairing shops.

Basing his statement on a survey of Peoria, Ill., he remarked that while 93 per cent of people buy shoe laces, only 8 per cent get them from a shoe repairer, and of the 84 per cent who buy shoe polish, only 4 per cent get it there. A shoe repairers' guild started in Peoria, under which the repairers corrected the abovementioned causes of loss of business, proved effective, as it showed nearly 12 per cent sales increase in the first month.

## Automobile Now Vies With Clothes For Third Place in Economic Life

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—How the automobile has changed the picture of the American family's economic wants over a generation, is the subject of some interesting comments by the American Petroleum Industries Committee, which points out that 30 years ago the three basic expenses of American families were food, shelter, and clothing; these expenses absorbed nearly the entire income of most families.

In the horse and buggy days, the committee points out, comparatively few families owned a horse and buggy, and the mobility of the average family was limited. Even as late as 1919 transportation costs were a negligible part of the average family budget. In a survey of family expenditures made in that year by a government bureau, the cost of transportation to the average family was so small an item that it was lumped under the heading of "miscellaneous expenses."

But now the newcomer—the automobile—is vying with clothing for third place in the expenditures of even families in the lower income brackets. More than half of the automobiles in the United States are owned by families having incomes of $15 to $30 a week, or less.

Because the typical family income today is greater than it was a quarter of a century ago, explains the committee, a relatively smaller percentage of income is required to meet the three traditional "existence" wants, so that the new basic want of transportation is nosing its way to third place without crowding the older wants.

Economic textbooks of the future, the committee concludes, will probably list the basic wants of the average family in the order of (1) food, (2) shelter, (3) transportation, and (4) clothing.

## U. S. Holdings In Spain $80,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Twice the earlier estimated amount, or, $80,000,000, of the capital of United States exporters and investors, is tied up in Spain, according to a report which is being submitted to a special committee by Harry A. Tipper, vice-president of the National Foreign Trade Association. The committee was formed last spring by the National Foreign Trade Council to protect the interests of Americans with holdings in Spain.

According to information gathered by Mr. Tipper here and in a recent trip to Europe, the early figures of $40,000,000 made up of $20,000,000 in commercial balances blocked by the Spanish war and the balance in investments in Spain, were far below the actual total.

**Gotham Hosiery Profits**

NEW YORK (AP)—Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc., hosiery manufacturer, with principal plants along the Atlantic seaboart, reports consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, last, of $190,726 before federal surtaxes, equal to 24 cents a common share. This compares with $150,989, or 14 cents a share, in the first half of last year.

## Australian Stock Exchange Enacts Protection Fund

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Sydney Stock Exchange has instituted a fidelity guarantee fund to protect the public against default by a member of the exchange. The fund is the first of its kind in Australia, and was instituted as a direct result of the failure last November of a prominent broker, whose default amounted to more than £100,000.

Accepting a recommendation by the exchange committee, members adopted a new rule to enable the fund to come into operation immediately.

**For Future Defaults**

It will apply to future defaults. According to an official statement, the principal provisions attaching to the fund are that the maximum amount for which the fund will be liable shall be £5000 in respect of any one member, or £10,000, in respect of any member firm consisting of more than one member; and that no non-member shall have any claim on the fund, any payment out of the fund being made to the Official Receiver of the Bankruptcy Court.

The fidelity fund has been established after having been under consideration by the Stock Exchange administrators for six months, during which the New South Wales Government has been kept informed of the committee's intentions. Members authorized the committee to consider such a rule with the object of "protecting in some measure those members of the public who suffer pecuniary loss through the default of a member of the Exchange."

**Defaults Not Numerous**

The chairman of the Exchange, Mr. Edward G. Blackmore, said that, until the case in November last, there had been no default in which the public had been involved for 12½ years. In addition to the fidelity fund, the committee attached great importance to a rule previously existing whereby the committee, wherever action appeared warranted, might investigate, with the assistance of a chartered accountant, the accounts and affairs of any member of the Exchange. With that power, the committee was in a position to check the operations of a member who might be believed to be overtrading.

There has been some public criticism that the amounts fixed in the new rule are too low, and there are indications that the State Government will proceed with legislation for the more public control of the Exchange.

**Fats and Oils Production**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. Census Bureau says factory production of fats and oils totaled 937,893,807 pounds during the three months ended June 30, last. Of the total, which did not include refined oils and derivatives, vegetable oils accounted for 504,491,175 pounds and animal fats 342,707,502 pounds.


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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 2,625,150
1937 sal. to date 103,423,240
1936 sal. to date 204,225,261

## Oil Stocks Firm In Easy Market; Trading Is Light

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—After idling irregularly most of the session, the stock market slipped a cog today.

With oils standing out against the trend, loss of fractions to a point or more ruled around the fourth hour.

Oils owed their resistance to an improved statistical position, analysts said. Gainers were Houston Oil, Texas Corp. and Tide Water.

Losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Case, Deere, Boeing, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, American Can, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake, Radio, Columbia Gas & Electric, Allied Stores and Westinghouse.

Stock market transactions ran at the rate of around 600,000 shares.

### Foreign Bonds Rise

Foreign government bonds moved forward today as domestic corporate issues dipped and rose fractions with no definite trend.

Gainers included German 5½s and 7s, Canadian 4s, Norway 6s, Rome 6½s, Brazil 6½s, Buenos Aires 4½-3⅜s and Australian 5s. Also higher were Abitibi Power & Paper 5s.

United States Governments were easier, with declines ranging to 6-32s.

Among corporates, greatest trading interest was in railroad issues, where fractional gains and losses were widely distributed. Higher were Atchison 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s, and Southern 4s. Lower were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Great Northern 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Bonds of communication companies were in demand, with American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s and International Telephone & Telegraph 5s up slightly. Western Union 5s eased.

Texas Corp. 3½s were higher among the oils. Utilities were neglected.

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NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—The main trend in share prices on the curb exchange was lower today but some issues held gains of fractions to more than a point in late dealings.

Aluminum Co. of America was up more than a point and fractional advances were recorded in Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, Hudson Bay Mining and Bower Roller Bearing.

Utilities went both ways in a narrow range, with small gains in Consolidated Gas of Baltimore and Electric Bond & Share $5 preferred balancing losses in Niagara Hudson Power and United Gas. Mining shares lagged with prices of metals abroad. Consolidated Copper, Newmont and Eagle Picher were off fractionally.

## Business Personals

R. W. Wirt, a native Virginian, has been appointed assistant vice-president of the Southern Railway System, effective Aug. 1, it is announced in Richmond. Mr. Wirt succeeds Lincoln Green, assistant to the president of the road, who is retiring after more than 50 years of service. The official title of the office has been changed to assistant vice-president. Mr. Wirt has been assistant freight traffic manager, in charge of Florida freight traffic.

Election of A. O. Stark as a vice-president of the Universal Atlas Cement Company, is announced by Blaine S. Smith, president of the company. Appointments also include W. R. Heckendorn, sales manager, New York; W. A. McIntyre, sales manager, Philadelphia, and Floyd L. Mabie, manager Atlas White bureau, New York. Other regional vice-presidents whose elections are announced are A. C. Cronkrite in the central states and O. H. D. Rohwer in the West.

Ernest L. Nye of Freeman & Co., New York City, has been elected a director of American Car & Foundry Company to succeed G. R. Scanland, who had been inactive in the company's affairs since Jan. 1.

Arthur E. Farrell of H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago, who was recently elected president of the National Security Traders Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. Gentry Daggy, has been unanimously selected by the nominating committee to the presidency for the association's coming fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

H. C. Wainwright & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that John Watts and Walter P. McGowan have been admitted to general partnership in their firm. Mr. McGowan was formerly manager of the New York office since its establishment in February, 1936. During the last eight years, Mr. Watts has been associated with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Draper, Williams & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Harold G. Meadows and William F. Lundy have become associated with the firm's trading department. Mr. Meadows has been engaged in the investment business for the last 16 years.

Rhodes & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Harry L. Hoglander has been admitted to general partnership and that Stuart B. Coxhead, Ralph J. Spitzer, Herman D. Meyer, and Cosmo T. Dell have joined the bond department of the concern's New York office.

P. D. Layton, president of the National Fire Insurance Company and its affiliated companies, announced that Jarvis Wooiverton Mason will join the National on Sept. 1 as manager of its advertising department. For the last six years Mr. Mason has been advertising counsel to the London Assurance group of companies in New York.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 44½ | Abbott Lab (1.80a) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 84½ | 63¾ | Acme Steel (4) | 2 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | — ⅝ |
| 23¾ | 15 | Adams Exp (.30g) | 2 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 28½ | 22½ | Adams-Millis (2) | 2 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 28 | Addressograph (1.60) | 3 | 33½ | 33¾ | 33½ | + ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Advance Rumely | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 80¼ | 64½ | Air Reduction (1a) | 6 | 72½ | 71½ | 73¼ | + ¼ |
| 9¾ | 3½ | Air-Way El Ap | 5 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 18¾ | 11 | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 9 | 12⅜ | 11⅞ | 12 | |
| 3⅝ | 2⅜ | Alleghany | 16 | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 50½ | 33 | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Aug 7 |
| 50¾ | 34½ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 6 | 36 | 35 | 36 | Aug 4 |
| 50¾ | 34 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Jul 28 |
| 10 | 34 | Alleg pr pf | 6 | 37 | 36 | 37 | Aug 4 |
| 38½ | 35 | Allied Ch & Dye (6) | 7 | 36½ | 35 | 35 | — ½ |
| 45¾ | 30½ | Allied Stel (1.20g) | 9 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 17¼ | Allen Indust (1) | 3 | 227 | 235 | 235 | —3 |
| 258½ | 215 | Allied Ch & Dye (6) | | | | | |
| 33½ | 20 | Allied Mills (2g) | 10 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ⅜ |
| 21⅞ | 15 | Allied Stores (.30a) | 21 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 36 | 74 | Allied Stores pf (8) | 3 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | |
| 83½ | 57 | Allis-Ch Mfg (1g) | 3 | 60 | 58¾ | 60¾ | — ¾ |
| 39¾ | 21½ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 2 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 87½ | 65¼ | Amal Leather | 4 | 6 | 8¾ | 8½ | |
| 83¼ | 34¾ | Amal Leather pf (3) | 2 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | Aug 5 |
| 114⅞ | 86 | Amerada (2) | 4 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | + ½ |
| 101½ | 83 | Am Ag Ch Del (2½g) | 3 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Aug10 |
| 41⅝ | 20½ | Am Bank Note (⅝a) | 3 | 27¾ | 27⅝ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 80¾ | 57¼ | Am Brake Sh (1⅛g) | 4 | 65¾ | 64½ | 64½ | —1⅛ |
| 121 | 90¼ | Am Can (4a) | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | —1 |
| 174 | 152½ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 161 | 161 | 161 | +1 |
| 71 | 46 | Am Car & Fdy (¾g) | 3 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | |
| 104½ | 77 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 2 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ | — ¾ |
| 32¾ | 17 | Am Ch & Cable (½g) | 10 | 30¾ | 30 | 30 | + ⅛ |
| 149 | 115 | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 2 | 135 | 135 | 135 | +2 |
| 110 | 98 | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | |
| 33¾ | 13¾ | Am Colortype | 4 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ | Aug 4 |
| 30¾ | 20½ | Am Comi Alcohol | 3 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 33⅝ | 25 | Am Crystl Sug (2¾g) | 2 | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | + ¼ |
| 13½ | 5¾ | Am Encaustic Tiling | 16 | 8¾ | 8 | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| 17 | 10½ | Am Europeans | 1 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Aug 9 |
| 13¾ | 6½ | Am & Foreign Pow | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ¼ |
| 58¾ | 37 | Am & For P $6 pf | 1 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | Aug10 |
| 68¾ | 45 | Am & For P $7 pf | 3 | 58⅝ | 57½ | 58½ | — ½ |
| 38½ | 18½ | Am & For P 2 pf | 4 | 27 | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 14¼ | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 3 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 11¼ | 5⅞ | Am Hide & Leather | 5 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 55¾ | 38¾ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | Aug 9 |
| 52⅝ | 40¾ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 3 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | — ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2⅛ | Am Ice | 6 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 27¾ | 17½ | Am Ice pf (1g) | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¾ |
| 17¾ | 13¼ | Am International | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| 53¾ | 37 | Am Locomotive | 2 | 40 | 48½ | 49 | + ⅝ |
| 125 | 101¼ | Am Locomotive pf | 1 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| 29¾ | 17⅝ | Am M & Fdy (¾g) | 2 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 7¾ | Am M & Met (.45g) | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 68¾ | 43¼ | Am Metal (¾g) | 8 | 57¾ | 57 | 57 | —¼ |
| 129½ | 112 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 1 | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ | +3½ |
| 16½ | 7 | Am Power & Light | 17 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | |
| 87½ | 49½ | Am P & L $6 pf (6) | 1 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | |
| 72½ | 40¼ | Am P & L $5 pf (5) | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Aug10 |
| 29½ | 18⅝ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 34 | 22¾ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 45¼ | 31⅝ | Am Roll Mill (1.10g) | 31 | 40¼ | 39⅞ | 40 | + ⅛ |
| 36 | 26¾ | Am Safety Raz (2) | 3 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| 29 | 22¼ | Am Seating (1½g) | 11 | 27 | 27 | 27 | + ⅜ |
| 105¾ | 79½ | Am Smelt & R (2½g) | 12 | 98 | 97½ | 98 | + ½ |
| 154 | 130½ | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 9 | 144¾ | 144¼ | 144¾ | + ¾ |
| 67½ | 52¼ | Am Snuff (3a) | 8 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | Aug 5 |
| 73¼ | 48⅝ | Am Stl Fdrs (1½g) | 14 | 56⅜ | 56 | 56 | |
| 28½ | 15⅞ | Am Stores (1¼g) | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Aug 9 |
| 56⅞ | 37 | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 4 | 44 | 43¾ | 44 | +1 |
| 143¾ | 124½ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 6 | 128 | 128 | 128 | Aug 6 |
| 25⅞ | 21½ | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | Aug10 |
| 187 | 159¾ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 12 | 170½ | 170 | 170½ | + ⅜ |
| 99 | 73¾ | Am Tobacco (5) | 12 | 80 | 79 | 79 | —1¼ |
| 99⅞ | 74½ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 5 | 82¾ | 82 | 82 | |
| 150½ | 128¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 2 | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | + ½ |
| 20¼ | 11¾ | Am Type Founders | 4 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | + ¼ |
| 29½ | 15¼ | Am Wat Wks (.60g) | 13 | 26 | 18⅞ | 20 | + ⅜ |
| 107 | 88 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 2 | 93 | 93 | 93 | —1 |
| 14¾ | 7¾ | Am Woolen | 4 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| 79 | 54½ | Am Woolen pf (3k) | 4 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 6¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 27 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¼ | — ⅛ |
| 185 | 100 | Am Zinc L & S pf | 1 | 175 | 175 | 175 | Aug 9 |
| 79¾ | 44½ | Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | — ½ |
| 69½ | 47¾ | Anaconda (¾g) | 95 | 62¼ | 61⅜ | 61⅝ | — ½ |
| 97 | 79 | Anacon W&C (2½g) | 3 | 84¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | —1¾ |
| 24¾ | 18 | Anchor Cap (.30g) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 37½ | 18 | Andes Copper | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Aug10 |
| 10¼ | 5½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Aug 3 |
| 46 | 39⅜ | Arch-Dan-M (1⅛g) | 9 | 41⅞ | 41½ | 41⅞ | Aug 6 |
| 111 | 106 | Armour Del pf (7) | 3 | 109½ | 109 | 109 | — ½ |
| 13¾ | 7 | Armour Ill (.55g) | 16 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| 99½ | 81¾ | Armour Ill pr pf (6) | 2 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | Aug 6 |
| 126 | 96 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Aug 6 |
| 70½ | 54⅜ | Armstrong Ck (1½g) | 14 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¾ | + ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 11 | Arnold Const (¾g) | 2 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | + ¼ |
| 17⅜ | 8¾ | Artloom | 24 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 15⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 101 | 85½ | Assd Inv Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | Aug10 |
| 125 | 112 | Assd D G 2 pf (3½k) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Jun 1 |
| 57½ | 49¾ | Associates Invest (3) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Aug 9 |
| 94¾ | 69½ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 5 | 79¾ | 79 | 79 | |
| 104 | 93 | Atchison pf (5) | 4 | 99¼ | 99 | 99¼ | + ¼ |
| 55½ | 44⅛ | Atl Coast Line | 2 | 51⅝ | 51½ | 51½ | + ⅜ |
| 29 | 14½ | Atl Gulf & W In | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ½ |
| 44 | 20¾ | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1 |
| 37 | 27¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 116½ | 107 | Atl Refining pf (4) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Aug 3 |
| 18½ | 15 | Atlas Corp (.80) | 3 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 52⅜ | 50½ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | Aug 7 |
| 94 | 68½ | Atlas Pwdr (2½g) | 1 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | Aug10 |
| 18¼ | 11⅜ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 2 | 13 | 12¾ | 13⅛ | Aug 5 |
| 36¾ | 13½ | Auburn Auto | 4 | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 5⅝ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Aug 9 |
| 9¼ | 5⅝ | Aviation Corp | 6 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11¼ | 4¾ | Baldwin Loco | 8 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 9½ | 4⅜ | Baldwin Loco asd | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 120 | 70 | Baldwin Loco pf | 4 | 88½ | 87 | 87 | Aug 5 |
| 120 | 73½ | Baldwin Loco pf asd | 3 | 90½ | 90 | 90½ | Aug 9 |
| 40½ | 20⅝ | Balt & Ohio | 20 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 47¾ | 27¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Aug 9 |
| 45 | 38½ | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | Aug 7 |
| 43⅜ | 27⅝ | Barber Co (½g) | 1 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 22 | Barker Bros | 1 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | Aug 9 |
| 35½ | 23½ | Barnsdall (1) | 9 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 20½ | 13⅞ | Bayuk C (.56½g) | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | |
| 28¾ | 21½ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| 105¾ | 101 | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 1 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | Aug 9 |
| 114¾ | 105 | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | Aug 9 |
| 15¾ | 11¼ | Belding-Hem (1) | 5 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | Aug10 |
| 88⅛ | 84 | Belg N R pf (3.24e) | 1 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | Aug 4 |
| 36½ | 18½ | Bendix Aviat (¾g) | 9 | 20¼ | 20½ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| 53¾ | 20⅜ | Benef In Ln (1.32½g) | 3 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 63¾ | 47½ | Best & Co (2½a) | 2 | 57 | 57 | 57 | —1 |
| 105½ | 73 | Beth Steel (2½g) | 44 | 99¾ | 98¼ | 98½ | —1½ |
| 20 | 17 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| 129½ | 108 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 1 | 120¼ | 120 | 120¼ | Aug 9 |
| 69¾ | 51½ | Bigelow-San (3g) | 1 | 66¾ | 66¾ | 66¾ | — ¼ |
| 38 | 24 | Black & Decker (¾g) | 4 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | + ⅜ |
| 29½ | 22 | Blaw-Knox (.45g) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ⅛ |
| 49¾ | 27½ | Boeing Airplane | 11 | 35¾ | 34½ | 34½ | — ¾ |
| 48⅝ | 37 | Bohn Alum (3) | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | —⅝ |
| 28 | 21½ | Borden (1.60) | 9 | 24½ | 24½ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 47½ | 38¾ | Borg-Warner (2) | 31 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | + ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8¼ | Boston & Maine | 4 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ⅛ |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Botany C M A | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Aug10 |
| 23¼ | 15 | Bridgpt Brass (.40g) | 6 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 59⅞ | 39¼ | Briggs Mfg (1½g) | 19 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ⅝ |
| 53⅞ | 41⅞ | Briggs & Strat (3) | 2 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Aug10 |
| 47 | 38½ | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | 2 | 39 | 38½ | 39 | Aug10 |
| 6¾ | 3 | Bklyn & Queens T | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 38⅛ | 15½ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 2 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | Aug 6 |
| 53 | 18½ | Bklyn-Man T (2½g) | 4 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22¾ | |
| 102¼ | 62½ | Bklyn-Man T pf (6) | 2 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | — ½ |
| 52¾ | 26¼ | Bklyn U Gas (2.30g) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Aug10 |
| 50 | 43½ | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | Jul 27 |
| 24½ | 16¾ | Brunswick-Balke | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 14¾ | Bucyrus-Erie | 7 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅜ | |
| 14⅜ | 7½ | Budd Mfg | 5 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 13 | 7½ | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 6 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 45¼ | 30⅜ | Bullard Co (1) | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Aug10 |
| 65¼ | 50⅛ | Bulova Watch (4a) | 5 | 57¼ | 57 | 57¼ | — ¾ |
| 18⅜ | 16¼ | Burlington Mills (1) | 4 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| 35¾ | 22½ | Burr Ad Ma (.65g) | 30 | 28 | 27½ | 27½ | — ½ |
| 11¾ | 4½ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ | Aug 9 |
| 39 | 15 | Bush Term 7% deb | 4 | 18¼ | 17½ | 17½ | Aug10 |
| 18¼ | 12⅞ | Butler Bros (.80) | 5 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | + ⅛ |
| 36¼ | 28¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 3 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 9¼ | 4½ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 9 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 17⅛ | Byers Co | 3 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | |
| 34⅝ | 25¼ | Byron Jackson (1g) | 3 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28⅝ | Aug10 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48¼ | 35¼ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | Aug 3 |
| 81½ | 60 | Calif Pack pf (3½) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | Jul 28 |
| 4¼ | 3⅝ | Callahan Z-Ld | 14 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 20½ | 12 | Calumet & Hec (⅝g) | 15 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 24 | Campbell Wy (1) | 5 | 33¾ | 32 | 32 | |
| 38¼ | 23½ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 1 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| 17½ | 11⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 43 | 13½ | 12 | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 61¼ | 44 | Cannon Mills (1g) | 3 | 48⅞ | 48 | 48 | —1¼ |
| 18⅜ | 13⅜ | Cap Adm A (.50g) | 6 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | Aug 4 |
| 35⅝ | 30 | Carpenter Stl (1.25g) | 2 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 9¼ | 6¾ | Carriers & G (.32g) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | —⅛ |
| 191¾ | 138 | Case (J I) | 4 | 178½ | 179¼ | 179½ | —2½ |
| 100 | 85 | Caterpil Tractr (2) | 8 | 100 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 105 | 103½ | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 26⅝ | Celanese (1½g) | 12 | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| 115 | 104½ | Celanese pr pf (7) | 2 | 110 | 110 | 110 | +1½ |
| 48¼ | 36½ | Celotex (.80g) | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 30¼ | 30 | Cent Agutr (1¾a) | 8 | 32 | 31½ | 32 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6¼ | Cent Fdy | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 18 | Cent RR NJ | 6 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39¼ | Aug 9 |
| 44⅝ | 11 | Cent Violeta Sug | 4 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Aug 9 |
| 14½ | 8½ | Century Rib M (.80g) | 4 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10¼ | Jul 31 |
| 86⅝ | 60 | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 3 | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 11¾ | Certain-teed | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 63¼ | 35½ | Champ Pap & P (3) | 1 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | Aug10 |
| 48 | 14½ | Checker Cab | 2 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | Aug10 |
| 88⅝ | 66¾ | Ches & Ohio (2.80a) | 11 | 68¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | —1⅛ |
| 108 | 91 | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Aug 9 |
| 98½ | 67 | Ches Corp (3) | 4 | 70 | 69½ | 69½ | —1 |
| 4¾ | 3¼ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 6½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | Aug10 |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Chi & N W | 5 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi & N W pf | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Aug 6 |
| 4 | 2 | Chi Gt West | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Aug10 |
| 18¼ | 8⅛ | Chi Gt West pf | 3 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Aug 9 |
| 32 | 24½ | Chi Mail Or (1¾a) | 3 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ | |
| 3¼ | 1¾ | Chi M St P & P | 12 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Aug 9 |
| 7¼ | 3¼ | Chi M St P & P pf | 8 | 5⅜ | | 4 | |
| 33 | 21 | Chi Pneu T | 7 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | |
| 41 | 26 | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — ¼ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | Chi Rk Is & P | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 8¾ | 3½ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | Aug10 |
| 8¾ | 3½ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | Aug 6 |
| 27½ | 14 | Chi Tell Calb (1¼g) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | Chick Cpt Oil | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | Aug 9 |
| 15½ | 9¼ | Childs Co | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 138¼ | 94 | Chrysler (7g) | 84 | 115¼ | 114 | 115¾ | + ⅝ |
| 21⅜ | 17¼ | City Ice & F (2) | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 10⅝ | 6¾ | City Stores | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 48 | 33¼ | Clark Equip (1.60) | 10 | 47½ | 46½ | 46½ | —1½ |
| 47⅞ | 35 | Clev Graph Br (1g) | 5 | 46⅞ | 46⅝ | 46⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 32½ | 23¾ | Cliett Peabody (1) | 4 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 190¾ | 123½ | Coca-Cola (3) | 3 | 184½ | 184 | 184 | Aug10 |
| 89 | 86½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | Aug 3 |
| 20¾ | 17¾ | Colgate-Palm (⅝) | 17 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 9 | 12⅜ | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 104½ | 102 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 52¾ | 47⅜ | Coll & Atk (4g) | 3 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 61¾ | 31 | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 1 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 33 | 28¼ | Colum Br Gy A (.40g) | 2 | 29¼ | 29 | 29 | — ⅛ |
| 31½ | 29 | Col Br Gy B (.40g) | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Aug10 |
| 30⅞ | 18 | Colum Gas (.30g) | 56 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 108 | 80 | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 3 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +1 |
| 30½ | 28¼ | Colum Pict vtc(1a) | 6 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 46½ | 38½ | Colum Pict pf (3¾) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Jul 26 |
| 125¾ | 111 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 2 | 123½ | 123¼ | 123¾ | — ¼ |
| 60¼ | 56¾ | Comi Credit (4) | 7 | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ | — ⅝ |
| 116 | 100 | Comi Credit pf (4½) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Aug10 |
| 80¾ | 63¼ | Comi Invest Tr (4) | 19 | 65¾ | 65½ | 65⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 130 | 103½ | Comi I Tr cv pf (4½) | 2 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Aug 5 |
| 31¾ | 13 | Comi Solv (.60) | 10 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| 4¼ | 2 | Comwith & Sou | 15 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| 75⅝ | 46 | Comwith & So pf (3) | 2 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ | |
| 18¾ | 11½ | Conde Nast | 2 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13¾ | Aug10 |
| 48½ | 34 | Congoleum-Nairn (3) | 6 | 38⅝ | 37⅞ | 38⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 19¼ | 12¾ | Congress Cigar | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jul 30 |
| 33¾ | 19⅞ | Consol Aircraft | 4 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 9⅞ | Consol Cigar | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Aug 9 |
| 13¼ | 8½ | Consol Coal | 4 | 10⅞ | 10¾ | 10¾ | Aug10 |
| 49⅜ | 31½ | Consol Edison (1½g) | 27 | 37⅛ | 36¾ | 37 | — ⅜ |
| 108 | 99¼ | Consol Edison pf (5) | 4 | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 103⅜ | |
| 8¾ | 5½ | Consol Film | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 18¾ | 10 | Consol Film pf | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅛ |
| 13½ | 8⅝ | Consol Laundries | 3 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 14½ | Consol Oil (.80a) | 24 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 108⅛ | 104 | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 4 | 104⅝ | 104 | 104 | Aug 6 |
| 15¾ | 4½ | Consol RR Cuba pf | 2 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6¾ | Aug 7 |
| 32½ | 23⅝ | Consol Textile | 20 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 37¾ | 20⅝ | Container Corp (1.20) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ¾ |
| 37¾ | 18½ | Cont Baking A | 2 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | Cont Baking B | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 109¾ | 81 | Cont Baking pf (8) | 5 | 92 | 92 | 92 | — ½ |
| 69½ | 50 | Cont Can (3) | 15 | 58⅜ | 57¼ | 58¼ | + ⅜ |
| 35¾ | 18⅝ | Cont Diam Fib (1g) | 3 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| 43¾ | 35⅝ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 7 | 38⅛ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 3 | Cont Motor | 27 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 49 | 39¾ | Cont Oil Del (1¼g) | 14 | 47⅞ | 47¼ | 47⅜ | |
| 38⅝ | 25 | Cont Steel (½g) | 2 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | — ⅛ |
| 71¼ | 54⅞ | Corn Products (3) | 15 | 65¾ | 65½ | 65½ | — ⅜ |
| 171½ | 133 | Corn Products pf (7) | 4 | 150¾ | 150½ | 150¾ | + ¼ |
| 10¾ | 6 | Coty | 4 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 61 | 51⅜ | Crane Co | 61 | 51⅜ | 50½ | 50½ | — ⅛ |
| 121 | 112½ | Crane Co pf (7) | 9 | 116⅞ | 116⅞ | 116½ | Aug10 |
| 114½ | 100½ | Crane Co cv pf (5) | 6 | 113

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Trading in Wool Less Active But Prices Hold Firm

### Weekly Wool Review

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Though trading in wool is less active, prices in the Boston market are firm and practically unchanged from a week ago. Buyers who have been combing the market for wools at slight concessions apparently cleaned up available lots on which the owners would accept such offers. Yet some buying materializes on certain lines of wool and, significantly, some of these sales are not infrequently to consumers who have not been in the market recently.

Scattered sales are being made on most grades of Ohio wools, though the exaggerate poundage is small. Mills, apparently, are not following to any extent the lead of the Boston dealers in purchasing wools in the West last week. The natural result is a tendency to "put the brakes on" as far as further commitments on the part of the dealers are concerned.

Buyers of wool piece goods evidently hold the key to the situation. Any sizeable step-up in demand for cloth seems likely to bring about more generous buying of raw wool. But reports from the goods market are unsettled, with some lines showing improvement and others less active. Women's wear is showing somewhat more active, particularly in the coarser types of woolens, while men's wear tropical goods lag in most lines other than low-priced mixes.

#### Backlogs Dwindling

Backlogs on men's wear are dwindling as production of all types of wool goods is estimated in the trade around 4,000,000 yards a week. But some new orders are coming in and while some mills are curtailing production, others are bringing more machinery into operation, particularly in women's wear lines where sales are running about 1,200,000 yards a week.

Buyers that take on new lots of wool find it difficult to locate desirable types under 95c, clean, in the Boston market. And sales in the wool-growing states of the West are being made up to 98c, clean, landed Boston, all of which augurs for higher prices when wool purchases again get under way.

Mills are leaning more heavily in the direction of imported apparel wools than in previous years, consuming more than 57,000,000 pounds, scoured basis, in the first five months of the year, against under 30,000,000 pounds for the same period in 1936. Total consumption of apparel wool, including domestic and imported, was nearly 20 per cent ahead of last year, for the same periods, federal figures disclose.

Production of domestic shorn wools this year is estimated at 367,359,000 pounds, or about 7,000,000 pounds above the 1936 yield. This gain of about 2 per cent brings the 1937 figures to practically the five-year average level for 1931-1935. Texas accounted for 75,500,000 pounds, or more than one-fifth of the total United States production of shorn wool.

#### Foreign Trade Firm

Wool markets abroad are firm but quiet. All eyes are on the Australian primary market where the new season sales open Aug. 30 at Sydney. In that country, too, production is estimated to be larger this season than a year ago, official reports indicating a yield of 3,146,000 bales or about 943,800,000 pounds, four fifths being merino.

In mohair, some inquiry is being received for sorted lots, though actual trading is quiet. Mohair tops are in some call for small lots for sampling and piecing purposes at steady prices. Good original bag Texas mohair is quoted at 88@90c more or less nominally for fine kid and 70@72c for adult. But offerings are slim and trading practically nil.

## Mail Order Houses Modify Rubber Tire Guarantees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Competitive situation in retail tire market has improved somewhat by action by Sears, Roebuck and Montgomery Ward in removing from fall catalogues any reference to "road hazards" in tire guarantees.

The mail order houses, however, are continuing to guarantee tires to give "satisfactory service," which is going considerably farther than warranties now given by the rubber companies. Guarantees against road hazards, introduced by Standard Oil tire outlets several years ago, were dropped by major rubber companies last February after losses through such a broad guarantee had mounted to an estimated $10,000,000 a year.

Modification of the mail order guarantee leaves only tires sold through filling stations in the "road hazard" guarantee class, and efforts are being made to bring such outlets in line with prevailing practice.

Principal mail order houses also raised prices on tires advertised in fall and winter catalogues by between 1 per cent and 15 per cent, narrowing the spread between rubber company and mail order house outlets.

#### Curtis Publishing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—For six months ended June 30, Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, magazine publishers, showed net profit of $3,482,247, equal after dividend requirements on $7 cumulative preferred stock, on which there are dividend accumulations, to 25 cents a share of common stock. This compares with revised income of $3,967,047, or 53 cents a common share, in the like period last year.

#### Thatcher Manufacturing Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Thatcher Manufacturing Co., Elmira, N. Y., maker of milk bottles, reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended June 30, last, of $275,236 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to $1.14 a common share. This compared with $237,120, or 86 cents a common share, in the June quarter last year.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 3¾s '43-45 June | 108.28 | 108.27 | 108.28 |
| 34 3¼s '41 | 104.20 | 104.19 | 104.20 |
| 21 3¼s '47-43 | 107.18 | 107.18 | 107.18 |
| 7 3¼s '45-43 | 106.26 | 106.26 | 106.26 |
| 4 3¼s '46-44 | 106.26 | 106.26 | 106.26 |
| 38 4s '54-44 | 112.18 | 112.16 | 112.16 |
| 1 3s '48-46 | 104.22 | 104.22 | 104.22 |
| 9 3½s '49-46 | 106.30 | 106.18 | 106.18 |
| 7 4¼s '52-47 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 10 3¼s '51-49 | 101.20 | 101.20 | 101.20 |
| 69 2½s '53-49 | 99.2 | 98.30 | 98.31 |
| 67 3¼s '54-51 | 100.17 | 100.14 | 100.14 |
| 100 3s '56-51 | 103.16 | 103.16 | 103.16 |
| 12 2½s '60-55 | 101.13 | 101.12 | 101.12 |
| 80 2½s '59-56 | 100.15 | 100.12 | 100.12 |

### Home Owners' Loan

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 210 2¾s '49-39 | 101.6 | 101.4 | 101.4 |
| 17 2¼s '44-42 | 100.28 | 100.26 | 100.26 |
| 83 3s '52-44 | 102.31 | 102.29 | 102.29 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Alb & Sus 3½s '46 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 9 Alleghany 5s '44 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 12 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 61 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 Am & For P&s 3030 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 Am Ic 5s '53 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| 26 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 2 Am Int 5½s '49 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 23 Am T & T 5½s '43 | 108½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 13 Am T & T 5½s '65 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39 | 99½ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 8 AmT & T 3¼s '61 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 106¾ | 106 | 106¾ |
| 12 Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5 Armn Del 4s'57 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 30 Armn Del 4½s '65 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 13 AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 98½ | 98¾ | 98½ |
| 3 AT&SF 4s '95 | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 9 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st | 111¾ | 111½ | 111¾ |
| 3 AT&SF 4s 1950-55 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 3 A C Line 1st 4s'52 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 5 A C Line 5s '45 | 91½ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 B&O rfg 6s 595 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 6 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 90¾ | 90¼ | 90¾ |
| 1 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 B&O 5s '96D | 77¾ | 77 | 77¾ |
| 17 B&O 5s 200D | 76⅞ | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| 7 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 76½ | 76 | 76 |
| 17 B&O 4s '48 | 65⅛ | 65½ | 65¾ |
| 10 B&OC&PLE&WV '41 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 15 B&O S W '50 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51 | 100 | 99 | 99 |
| 7 Bang & Ar st cv '51 st | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 113½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 78 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 14 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 17 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 76¾ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 Buff Term 5s '55 | 76 | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 CanNat'y 4½s '51 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1 CanNatRy 4½s '57 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 3 Can Nor 4½s '46 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 6 Can Pac 5s '54 | 124¾ | 124¾ | 124¾ |
| 12 Can Pac 5s '44 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 5 Can Pac 4s perp rtf | 107½ | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Can Pac 4s perp | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 Carlin & Adir 4s '81 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 10 Cen Ill E&C 5s '51 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 6 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 103¼ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 11 Cen Pac 1st ref '49 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 16 ChampionP&P 4¾s'50 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 2 C & O 3½s '96D | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 C & Ohio con 5s '39 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 6 C&O 4½s '93 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 122 | 121¾ | 122 |
| 2 C&O 2d 4s '89 R&A | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 5 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 117 | 116½ | 116½ |
| 2 CB&Q 4s '48 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s '71 '49 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 13 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 30 | 29½ | 30 |
| 1 Chi I & L 5s '63 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 1 CM&StP 3½s '89B | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 6 CM&StP & Pac 5s '75 | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 64 CMStP&P 4½ 5s 2000 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5½ 2037 | 8 | 7½ | 8 |
| 5 Chi&NW gm 5s '37 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 32 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| 3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 23¾ | 22½ | 23¾ |
| 1 Chi&NW 5½s 2037C | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 4 CRI&P 4s '88 | 23 | 22 | 23 |
| 2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 3 CT Hte & SE rfg5s'69 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Childs Co 5s '43 | 87½ | 87 | 87½ |
| 1 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 17 Cin Un T 4½s '77I | 91½ | 91 | 91½ |
| 1 CCC & StL 4s '70 StL | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 4 CCC & StL gen 4s '93 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 16 Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Clev Elec Ill 3½s '65 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 5 Clev Ill Cline 4½s '61 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 6 Clev Un Term 5s '72 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 4 ClevUn Term 4½s'77C | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 Col F & I 5s '43 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Columbia G 5s '52 May | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 4 Colombia Mtg 6s 1961 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| 8 Com'l Cred 3½s '51 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 Con Edis 2½s '56 | 104¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 15 Con Oil 3½s '51 | 103¾ | 103 | 103¾ |
| 5 Consum Pow 4½s '70 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s '66 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 4 Crane Co 3½s '51 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 86¼ | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| 1 D G & E 5s '51 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 48 D & R G 4s '36 | 36¾ | 37 | 37 |
| 10 D & R G West 5s '55 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 8 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 15 D & R G West 5s '78 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 Det Ed 5s '52 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Det & Ma 1st 4s '95 Asd | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 3 Duquesne Li 3½s '65 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106¾ |
| 2 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 11 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 4 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 7 Erie 1st 4s '96 | 99¾ | 99 | 99 |
| 5 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 77¼ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 3 Erie & Jer 6s '55 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 5 Fairbank M 4s '56 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 2 Gen Am Inv 5s '5 2 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 14 Gen Cable 5½s '47 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 11 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Gen Mot Acc 3½s '51 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 33 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 101¼ | 101⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 118⅜ | 118⅛ | 118⅞ |
| 1 Gt Nor 5s '72 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 112¼ |
| 4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¾ |
| 22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 125¾ | 125 | 125 |
| 34 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 10 Gulf St Sal 4½s '61 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 3 Hud Co 1st mag '44 | 95¾ | 94½ | 95¾ |
| 4 Housatonic 4s '37 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 3 Hous OilTex 5½s '40 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49 | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 41 Hud&Man inc rfg 5s '57 | 60¼ | 58¾ | 60¼ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| 4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A | 63½ | 63 | 63½ |
| 2 Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 1 Inland St 3½s '61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Interb R Tr 7s '32 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 8 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 7 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 10 Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 15 Int Agric 4½s '42 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '62 | 22 | 21½ | 22 |
| 6 Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 Int Paper 5s '55 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Int Paper 5s '47 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 30 Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¾ |
| 70 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 70 | 72½ | 72½ |
| 36 Int T&T 5s '55 | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¾ |
| 4 James F&Clea 4s '59 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Jones&Mem 4s '36 | 90 | 94¾ | 95 |
| 1 Kan City Sou 3s '50 | 82½ | 82 | 82 |
| 4 KC Sou&Ga 4s '50 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 K C Term 4s '60 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 29 Kans O & E 4½s '80 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Kr Ind T4½s'61st | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 3 KreugerFound 4s '45 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Lac Gas 6s '42A | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 63 | 63 | 63½ |
| 26 Lac Gas 5s '39 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 19 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 25 | 24½ | 24½ |
| 5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 12 Leh Val NY4½s'40 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 53¾ | 53½ | 53¾ |
| 1 Leh Val 5s 2003 | 50 | 49½ | 49½ |
| 22 Leh Val NYTerm5s'54 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Lex & R 5s '66 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 5 Loews 3½s '46 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 5s '49 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 Louis & Jeff Br 4s '45 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Louis & N Un 4s '40 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Louis & N 2¾s 2003 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Lou G & E 3½s '66 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Maine Cen 5s '60A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 McCrory Stre 5s '51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Mead Corp 5½s '48 A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Met Ed 4½s '71 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Mid El Ry&L 5s '71 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 M & St L 5s '62 ctf | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 M&P & SSM gtd 5s '38 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Mo Pac&Iron Mt 4s '38 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 2 M-K-T Pac 5s '62A | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '64 A | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 7 Mo Pac 5s '81H | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '38 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Mob&O Monte 5s '47 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 11 MontWardPubServ5½'49 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 50 Morris&Co 4½s '39 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Montreal Tr 5s '41 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 Mor & Essex 3½s '55 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 Morris&Essex3½s2000 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 9 Nat Dairy Prod '61 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 12 NiRESMcG4½s'Asd | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Nat Steel 4s '65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 7 New Eng Tel 5s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 N O Pub Ser 5s'52A | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 N Y Dock 4s '51 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 7 N Y Term 4s '39 Asd | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 3 NO Tex & M 4½s'56 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 NO Tex&Mex 5s'54 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 1 NYC 4s 64 '98 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1½ NYC 3½s '42 | 104½ | 104 | 104 |
| 5 NYC 3½s '52 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ |
| 16 NYC&HR 4½s 2013 | 107½ | 107 | 107 |
| 1 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 89¾ | 89½ | 89¾ |
| 6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98 | 99 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 NYC&StL 5½s '74A | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 7 NY ChemL 4½s'60 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 8 NY ChemL 4½s'51 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 7 NY ChemL4s'57 101 13-32 | 101⅝ | 101 13-32 | 101⅝ |
| 1 NY Dock Co 6s'26 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 4 NY Dock Co 4s '51 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 15 NY Edis 3½s'65 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 14 NY O El 1st&P 4s'40 | 114½ | 114 | 114½ |
| 11 NY Lack&W 4s'73A | 89⅞ | 89 | 89 |
| 3 NYNHaR 4½s '07 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 4 NYNHaR 4s '57 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ |
| 2 NYNHaR 3½s'56 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 NY O & W rfg 4s'92 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 5 NY Steam 3s '51 | 104½ | 104⅝ | 104¾ |
| 3 NY Tel 4½s '39 | 107½ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 10 Niagara FallsP3½s'66 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 11 North Sou 5s '61A | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 5 Nor Am Ed 5s '51 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104⅝ |
| 3 Nor Am Ed 3½s '63 | 104¾ | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 2047 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 21 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| 5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 101 | 100½ | 100⅞ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 'PY | 96¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 4 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 75½ | 75 | 75 |
| 6 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72 | 105¾ | 105 | 105 |
| 7 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 33 Otis Steel 6½s 62 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 18 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66 | 92 | 91¾ | 92 |
| 1 Pac G&E 3¼s'68 | 102 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 44 Pan Am 4½s 81 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Para Pict 6s 55 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1 Para Pict 3½s 47 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 44 Pen RR 4½s 81 | 102 | 101¾ | 102 |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 116½ | 116 | 116½ |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 112 | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 4 Pen RR 4½s 84 | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| 8 Pen RR 4½s deb70 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 Peo Gl L&C Chi 5s '47 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 4½s '56 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 13 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 1 Phila Co 5s '67 | 117¾ | 118 | 118 |
| 9 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 110 | 109¾ | 110 |
| 2 Phil Read C&I 8s '49 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 14 Portl Gen E 4½s'60 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 39¾ |
| 9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 9 Reading 4½s'97 A | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 2 Rem Rand 4½s '56 | 107 | 106¾ | 107 |
| 2 Republic Stl 4½s '61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 3 Republic Stl 4½s '56 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 3 Republic Steel4½s 61 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s 56 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s&60 | 175 | 174 | 175 |
| 1 Revere C&C 4½s'60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Richfld Oil 6s&4s'44 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Rio Gr W 1st 4s 39 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 6 Safeway Stores 4s '47 | 107½ | 107 | 107 |
| 31 St L&SF 6s A '50 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 30 St L S F 5s B '50 ct | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 41 St L S F 4½s '78 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 38 St L S F 4s '50 ctf | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 10 St L S W 1st 4s '89 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 68 StPaul UnDep 5s '72 | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| 1 San Fran 4s '50 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 30 Sch Mun Pur 3½s '46 A | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Seab A L 4s 5s '45 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 Sea A L 5s '45 ctf | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 21 Shell Un Oil 2½s '51 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 9 Shell Un Oil 3½s'50 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 9 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 So Bell T & T 3½s'62 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 So Cal Edis 4½s '61 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 So Cal Gas 4½s '60 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 So Cal Gas 4½s '81 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 So Pac 4½s '49 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 So Pac rfg 4s '81 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 1 So Pac ctf 4s '49 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 12 So Pac 3½s '46 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 South Ry gen 5s '56 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 South Ry cn 6s '94 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 S W Gas & El 4s '60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 14 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Stanolind Pip 4s '51 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 6 Ten Coal&I 5s '63 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Ten El Pow 6s '47A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 5 Texark P&L 5½s'60 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 7 Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 4 Tex & Pac 5s '77 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 13 Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 TideWAssco3½s'53 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Union Oil Cal 4s '42 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| 3 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Utah P & L 5s '44 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 11 Util P&L 5½s '47 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ |
| 1 Vanadium 5s '41 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 17 Vervleet Sug 7s '42 ct | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ |
| 2 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 5 Vultee cv 5s '48 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 2 Walworth 4½s'78 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 5 Warner Bros 6s '39 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 6 Warner Quinl 6s '39 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 Warren Bros 5s '41 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 1 West Md 4s '52 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 WN Y&P 5s 1st 4s'43 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ |
| 1 West Un 5s '50 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 20 Western Un 5s '51 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 11 Western Un 4½s'60 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 31 Western Un 5s '60 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 Wheel Stl 4½s '48A | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 4 White Sew M 6s '40 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 24 Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 34 Youngst S&T 3½s '51 | 147 | 146½ | 146½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 4 Akershus 5s '63 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Antioquia 7s '45B | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 32 Argentine 4s '72 | 101½ | 101 | 101½ |
| 65 Argentine 4½s '71 | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| 2 Argentine 6s '57A | 100 5-32 | 100 1-32 | 100 5-32 |
| 3 Arg&Ind6s'Sp | 100 5-32 | 100 5-32 | 100 5-32 |
| 16 Australia 5s '55 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Australia 5s '57 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 BerlCity El6½s '59 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Brazil 6s '41 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 1 Brazil 8s '26-57 | 50¼ | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 5 Brisbane 6s '50 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 7 Buenos A 6½s '55 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 2 Buen A 5s '94 | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| 5 BuenA6½s6½s'77 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 2 Buen A 6½s '61st | 86 | 85½ | 86 |
| 5 Canada 5s '52 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 5 Canada 4s '60 | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| 1 Canada 3½s '61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 5 Canada 3s '67 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 2 Canada 2½s '45 | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Chile 6s '42 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 Chile 6s '61 Jan | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 Chile 6s '61 Sept | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 Chile 6s '63 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 15 Colomb 6s '61 Oct | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 4 Cuba 5½s '42 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 3 Cuba 5½s '45 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Denmark 4s 42 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 11 Denmark 4½s 62 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 French 7½s41 unst 48s | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 GerCAgBk6s '50 Oct | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 4 GerGovt 5½s'65 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 18 Ger Govt 7s '49 |

# General Classified

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## APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-3 rooms, $38-$70.00; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 34-A Clearway Street.

## REAL ESTATE

HAL C. BITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—Real Estate, Sales Rentals, Insurance, Property Management. MONTGOMERY REALTY SERVICE 2807 Mission Street WA 2103 BE 72043

SPECIALIZING IN EXCHANGES
SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS.
ESTABLISHED IN LOS ANGELES 12 YEARS
EDDY D. FIELD
1619 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

## REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; nationally advertised line. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

## ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER. Tel 1913-J

## SALESWOMEN WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Make liberal commission. Sell 1937's Master Creations in Personal Cards and Stationery, 7 Double Value Boxes Assorted Cards. New low prices. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Extra money selling finest $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Request Samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-34, Mass.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2136 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN HAS several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 28-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SIDE LINES to sell wanted by salesman calling on the trade in Vermont and New Hampshire. WM. GILL, White River Jct., Vt. L. B. 436.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position as governess; year's experience as primary teacher; will accept position as traveling companion. Address Box 50, College Heights, Bowling Green, Ky.

## SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD
AN IDEAL LOCATION
To enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

## APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, BACK BAY
Westland Ave., 1 room, $37.50; 3 rooms, $40 to $45; 4 rooms, $55.
Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $27.50; 4 rooms, $60, also free gas and refrigeration.
St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electric for all purposes, $45 to $47.50.
Apply KENmore 8338

Cambridge, Mass.
16-17 Forest Street 28-34 Irving Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
2 - 3 - 4 Rooms
Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6562.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline—5 rooms, all outside; freshly decorated, steam heat; continuous hot water, janitor service; quiet restricted neighborhood. Call STA. 4274, ASP. 1236.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline—7 rooms, all outside; newly renovated, steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service; elec. refrig; quiet, restricted neighborhood. Call STA. 4274, ASP. 1236.

LOST That apartment I was going to take. Sign lease today. Just a few 2-3-4-5 room modern apartments. Moderately priced. Possibly none by September. On Gainsboro Street. A distinguished address. Leases dated September 1. References exchanged. GEORGE HAYNES, Superintendent State Realty Trust
60 Gainsboro Street, Boston

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GULFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished: full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available. Lease Wickersham 2-9300

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
Ideal furnished suites on Charles River near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment: low weekly, monthly rates: all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726

WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen, dinette, foyer; unfurnished $65, furnished $85, including electricity and refrigeration. Emerson 4872.

WOLLASTON, MASS., 107 Norfolk St.—Adults appreciating refinement, quietness; 3-room modern apt., $40; 15 min. Boston; available Sept. 1st. GRAnite 4067-W.

## APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—1 room, bath, with shower, kitchenette, dishes, silver; 2 minutes from The Mother Church. See Janitor, 66 Westland Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room with fireplace; housekeeping; Frigidaire; quiet private home; also small room; hot water; near bus; parking. LONgwood 5018.

## AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N Y Ingersoll 2-2266

## AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

LADY will share expenses, trip to California; also drive part or whole way. LAURENTI, 270 Huntington Ave., Boston. COM. 3181.

*Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following subscription offices:*

LONDON
*(Central) Bldgs*
Clarence House, 1 Regent Street
GENEVA
10 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 20.665
PARIS
66 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anjou 20-07
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4230
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave Tel Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 9041
DETROIT
1-101 Cont'l Motors Bldg Tel Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1076 Railway Exch. Bldg Tel Cleveland 6173
KANSAS CITY
600 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel Victor 7702-3
LOS ANGELES
250 West Seventh St Tel Trinity 3026
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel Garfield 7260
SEATTLE
634 Henry Building Tel. MAIN 1050
MIAMI
1320 Courthouse Building Tel 2-6240
Whitehall 0021
*And at Local Advertising Representatives in Many Other Cities throughout the United States.*

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel 3-0734

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

## EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion: free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-8600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR-POSTER bed, mahogany; dresser, chiffonobe; very reasonable. Call evenings. PL. 3-9833, Apt. 33, 146 East 49th, N. Y. C.

## FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Our household furnishings, dining room, living room, single bed and other pieces; few choice antiques. LONgwood 2078, Brookline, Mass.

## FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C Stuyvesant 9-5973

## FURRIERS

LADIES' beautiful sample fur coats, brand new, sacrificed $25, $45. Alg. 9297. FRANCINE'S, 1211 Commonwealth Ave., Allston, Mass.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN, mechanically inclined, single, willingness and ability to work only requirements; salary and commission. COLUMBIA APPLIANCE CORP., 17 Washington St., Boston. Tel. LAF. 9151.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Quality dress shop desires local cultured young lady; social following if possible; salary; splendid opportunity. Write Box X-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ON SEPTEMBER 7, a colored cook and second maid; must have excellent references, experience. Write for an interview to Box N-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RELIABLE young woman, housekeeper, plain cooking, light laundry; two adults and boy of seven; monthly salary $40; good home to right person; references. Write Box J-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman experienced in caring for child; sleep in and assist with light duties. Floral Park 2394-M. (N. Y.).

## HOMES TO SHARE

TEACHER share her attractive suburban home near city; seashore; with woman. 27 Lee Ave., Rockville Centre, Long Island 4805-R.

WANTED—Adult couple to share small furnished home with young man; Wollaston section; references exchanged. Write Box R-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet, large room, street floor, running water; nurse in attendance. LONgwood 9825.

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51-197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

## HOMES WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, with Christian Scientists, home in this vicinity for young lady; some attention needed. Phone Monroe 5787.

## HOUSES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—Attractive home, 211 Stony Run Lane, near 39th St. and University Parkway, near 29 car and two bus lines; large living room, dining room, study, pantry, kitchen, sun room, lavatory, two porches on first floor; 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch on second floor; 2 bedrooms and bath on third floor. Call University 2022 or write to above address.

DUNMORE, PA.—Double house, 2 lots, spacious garden, 3-stall garage. C. RODRIGUEZ, 218 Adams Ave. Tel. 4-3332.

WOODS HOLE, MASS.—9 rooms, bath, laundry, hot water heat, town water, electric lights; stable; located on Little Harbor; fine view of Vineyard Sound. P. O. Box 142.

## HOUSES FURNISHED

SOUTHERN CALIF.—9 rooms, furn; very desirable; college town, orange belt; lease 1 year, $75 month Ph. evenings Belmont 1481-W (Mass.).

## HOUSES TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Comfortable 8-room house, 4 chambers, economical Timken oil heat, 2-car garage; low rent right party. Tel. Wes. 0215.

## JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 123 Washington St. Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK
REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston

## MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center Boston, Mass Tel. TALBOT 2400

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

FOR SALE—Upright piano, thoroughly overhauled, a bargain. LONgwood 2078, Brookline, Mass.

## OFFICES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Square—Desirable office for stenographer or other business; high class office bldg. KIR. 6502.

## PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints
103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

## PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147

## REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOR SALE—Beautifully wooded land, 11 miles from Boston, adjoining Weston, 47 acres. Address Box R-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAVE several homes in Montclair and vicinity that offer assurance of profitable appreciation distinctively above the ordinary. Assistance gladly given to any insurance or real estate problem. JOSEPH JOINER, Box 170, Montclair, New Jersey, Mo. 2-0660.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline Newton, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE Inc.
Realtors, 372 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1500
688 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre Cen. New. 0288

MAY I help solve your home problem? Phone LUCILE MEALEEN, So. Orange 2-0192. Representing DREWRY & SPEER, INC., South Orange, N. J.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Comfortable room, private bath, home cooking; planned garage. Tel. Longwood 5004.

## ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

STOP at THE BLUE MOON, quiet, attractive homelike; Simmons beds; meticulously sanitary; for the non-drinking tourist; away from traffic. 14 Pine St., Brattleboro, Vt. Tel. 116.

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests; quiet, restful; opposite "Pleasant View."

## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Alley, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Desirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLONY.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 2, opposite The Mother Church—Comfortable rooms, homelike atmosphere. WARREN. Tel. Com. 7973.

BOSTON, 24 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable price. COM. 8181, 197 Huntington Ave., E. PRENTICE.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 81 Green St.—Newly furnished rooms, near Coolidge Corner; verandas; free parking space. Phone BEA. 4200.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large furn. room, twin beds, dressing room, private bath; single room, private; Protestant home. Apply 131 Clark Rd.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $6, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-6949. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 511 W. 112th St. (Columbia)—Desirable top floor, single-double; opposite church; refined; privileges. CA. 8-7936 (Apt. 23).

N. Y. C., 510 W. 113th (8-B), near Columbia and Riverside Dr.—Attractive single-double; Christian Scientist preferred. Ph. MO. 3-1977.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BY MIDDLE-AGED, unattached woman, former school-teacher, position companion and housekeeper to elderly woman; permanent position; go anywhere. MRS. DEXTER, 85 Wildwood St., Winchester, Mass.

CAPABLE, mature woman, with business experience, wishes cashier's position or similar work. S-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

CARE of one or more small children or semi-invalid; Christian Scientist preferred. Box P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIETITIAN now available; 6 years' experience with university and club. R. JAMES, 435 Red Haw Road, Dayton, Ohio.

NURSERY governess, experienced care for children up to five years of age; Christian Scientist preferred; excellent references. Write Box E-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

## SUMMER BOARD

Home Sweet Home
Rest and quiet; large airy rooms; modern conveniences; home cooked food; reasonable rates. MRS. WELLIN, P. TEMPLE, Prop. R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-38.

MacLEROY FARM—High elevation, beautiful location, good road, modern conveniences, airy rooms, home cooking, plenty fresh vegetables and milk; fishing, swimming, hiking; $14 to $16 weekly. MR. and MRS. CHARLES ROY, Barnet, Vt.

OCEAN FRONT cottage, room and meals, $3 day, $18 weekly. Write ELIZABETH ALLYN, Charlestown, R. I.

## SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY, MASS.
Attractive, cool furnished house; low rent balance season $180. Mr. Whiting, KIR. 6100. (Cambridge).

## TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TEACHER of Leathercraft, Basketry, Block Printing, Painting, Weaving, Carving. Private or class instruction for adults and children. Beatrice S. Ferguson, 3133 Chesley Ave., Baltimore, Md.

## TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St. Boston

## WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

# NEW JERSEY

## ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
*The Square Deal Store*
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J
Sporting Goods Paints Glass

Josephson's Inc.
BETTER DRESSES
1542 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Phone 5-1458

## BOGOTA

A. J. VOLK CO.
MORTICIANS SINCE 1885
The Colonial Home
TEANECK 6-0202
Mortuary
HOBOKEN 3-0820

## EAST ORANGE

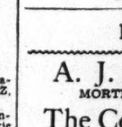
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*The Colonial Home*
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F T D A
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1246 Night Phone Nassau 6-1880

SEPARATE WATER FOR EACH WASH
145 Gallons of Pure, Soft Water. Result—a Sweet, Clean, Homelike Service. Starched and Finished as You Like It. Five-Hour Service If Desired
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST OR. 4-7676

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
*Modest Home-like Atmosphere*
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
18 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
*INSURANCE*
E. V. Starkweather
*Agent and Broker*
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

## EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Stephen Jarvis
*Estimate on your*
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
108 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

MRS. WILMA FREDERICKS
108 CHESTER AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
*Representing*
Real Silk Hosiery Mills
Ladies' Personal Fit Hosiery, Lingerie, Men's Socks, Shirts, Ties, Underwear.
Phone Humboldt 3-6945

## HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
*JEWELERS—OPTICIANS*
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

## IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1002 Springfield Ave., Irvington Center

## JERSEY CITY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
*All Merchandise Guaranteed*
537 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
168 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

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*Announcing*
Pick up and delivery lubrication service between the hours of 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, *including* washing all windows inside and out, cleaning upholstery and floor mats, checking tires, battery, water and lights. NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Four Square Esso Station

Springfield Avenue and Pierson Road
South Orange 2-9792
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

## MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
*GUILD OPTICIANS*
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

*Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe*
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
43 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

*Attractive Summer Meals!!!*
MOULDS! ! ! FREEZERS! ! !
GADGETS! ! !
MOORE'S
HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: MO 2-3210—2-3211

## NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist
Inc
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone Mitchell 2-0621
689 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

## NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

## ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 1-1500 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
*Optometrists and Opticians*
397 MAIN STREET NEAR DAY STREET

# NEW JERSEY

## ORANGE (Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 5-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
*High Grade Meats*
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
133 Main Street
Or. 3- 7055 7056

A Specialty

## PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
*Delivered to*
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Caristadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Island Park Florist
Middle West B'way Bridge
A 25% reduction on all purchases on regular prices up to September 1st.
Sher. 2-9206 *Free Delivery*

## PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 e. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SINCLAIR
HC-GASOLINE
and
MOTOR OILS
Motor Parking Garage
Fifth and Cleveland Avenue
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
COAL
Tel. Plfd. 6-1911
303 E. Fourth Street Plainfield, N. J.

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

*Direct from our own farm at Lebanon*
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
New Address 208 East 5th St. Opp City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8569

FEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S has it.

## RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
*Hardware — Paints*
*House Furnishings*
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

## RIDGEWOOD

*Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not*
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 0-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
19 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 6-1184

## RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Co.
MEYER & KORN, Props.
A large assortment of table oilcloths and shelfings to match.
130 PARK AVE. Ru. 2-6130

## RUTHERFORD (Continued)

C. BAKELS'
SHELL SERVICE STATION

Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave., Tel. Ru. 2-9314
Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Cars called for and delivered

## TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
*Launderers, Dry Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaners*
*Insured Fur Storage*
TEANECK 6-8700

## WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Stoutenburgh M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2103

*For Safety and Service Plus*
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1030

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber . Millwork
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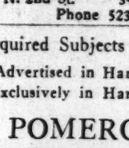
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# PENNSYLVANIA

## READING

(Continued)

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# Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

## Worth Knowing

THE U.S. LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE MARKS 50,000 MILES OF SHORELINE~

—and during the past two decades no notable wreck can be attributed to its inefficiency. These aids to navigation also mark the coastlines of the Great Lakes, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands. A crew of 5046 men take care of the 60 lighthouses, 60 lightships and 14,400 buoys.

## Parliamentary Practice

*Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."*

### Bylaws Not Properly Rescinded

**Question:** Under "Method of Election" our bylaws provide: "A member desiring to vote against one or more applicants shall write the word 'no' opposite the name of the applicant against whom he wishes to vote, at the same time drawing a line through such name, and shall sign his own name in full. . . . The candidates against whom no negative vote has been cast shall be announced elected." The next paragraph provides that in case of an objection, the Board shall call upon the objector to state his reasons after which, if the board unanimously considers these reasons insufficient, the applicant shall nevertheless be declared elected.

(a) In view of our bylaw provision regarding amendments to bylaws, if the last paragraph of the above bylaw is rescinded or repealed by a majority vote after the vote on applicants has been taken, and at the same meeting, what is the status of the bylaw?

(b) Is an applicant against whom the word "no" is placed legally a member if he signs the book of membership?

**Answer:** (a) In view of the fact that your bylaws contain the usual requirement that an amendment to the bylaws requires a two-thirds vote after two weeks' notice, the second paragraph in the section referred to was not actually repealed. To rescind or repeal is the same as to amend and requires the same procedure as a change or addition to the bylaws. Since the action was illegal, the bylaw is not repealed but still in effect.

(b) If the action had been taken by the proper vote after proper notice, the effect would have been to repeal or eliminate the particular paragraph specified in the motion to repeal. The rest of the section would be still in effect; and since this provides that "candidates against whom no negative votes have been cast shall be announced elected," any against whom a negative vote had been cast would not be elected. The action would merely remove the requirement for appearing before the board and leave a negative vote sufficient to reject an applicant.

It should be pointed out, however, that, according to the information available, the paragraph in question was not legally removed; therefore, it is still in elect. This leaves the applicant against whom a "no" has been cast, in an anomalous position, since the entire bylaw was not obeyed. In my opinion, however, such an applicant would not be properly elected since merely signing the membership roll would not make him a member if the other steps required in the bylaws were not properly taken.

This situation is an example of the confusion that may arise if the bylaws or the provisions of parliamentary law are disregarded. There is sound reason for the requirement that bylaws be not changed or altered in any way without full notice and at least a two-thirds vote. To change them without advance notice, and by a majority vote, virtually means no bylaws at all; and without bylaws there is little protection for minority opinion or for the right of absentees.

## Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

### Trouble Light

For a few cents a clamp-on socket may be purchased and clamped to the instrument panel of any car. One wire is attached to the ammeter connection, the clamp being the ground connection. Then with about 15 feet of extension wire with a plug on one end and a socket at the other and a globe, it may be plugged in at your convenience and used in any desired position. The socket on the instrument panel may be used to test light globes before installing head lamps, tail lights, etc.—E. G. B., Winnipeg, Canada.

### Reflect Before Promising

Cause thee and thy friends no discomfiture: let not thy tongue be glib of ready promise.—Stewart-Warnerite.

## Forest Fires Leave Gaunt, Silvery Skeletons to Warn Against Man's Carelessness

Ghost Forest in Rainier National Park, Which Bears Mute Witness to the Conflagrations Which Have Swept Over the Area

Monitor Camera Club from Gertrude A. Stoll, Chicago

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

### Cryptogram

A few words on the subject of cultivation by Jane Addams form the basis of today's cryptic message:

"ABCA DFEGHT JG IHGA KLN-

AJOCAFP QBH JG CRNF AH DLA

BJIGFNS JT ABF DNCKF HS ABF

UEFCAFGA TLIRFE HS DFE-

GHTG."

### Word Square

Definitions are given below for 5-letter words to be filled in to complete this word square:

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

1, Money paid to bind a bargain. 2, Govern. 3, A sign of the Zodiac. 4, Any of several large herons. 5, The curved shaft of a scythe.

### Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 6-letter words from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A B D E L M

### How Fast?

Looking at his watch, a man discovered that he had just 25 minutes to reach a point 6 miles distant where he wished to connect with a certain train. He wasted 7 minutes trying to get his car started. After traveling 4½ miles, he found he had averaged only 15 miles an hour. The car was capable of doing 70 miles an hour. How fast would he be obliged to travel the remaining distance in order to reach his destination on time?

### Fun With Similes

Ten more similes to be linked up correctly. The first has been checked by way of example:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | alike as | Egypt | |
| 2 | fresh as | thistle-down | |
| 3 | sweet as | two peas | 1 |
| 4 | beautiful as | a bear | |
| 5 | clean as | honeysuckle | |
| 6 | active as | raindrops | |
| 7 | green as | a whistle | |
| 8 | dainty as | a sunset | |
| 9 | hungry as | quicksilver | |
| 10 | dark as | emeralds | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## Daily Anecdote

### 'There Shall Be One'

Many words from famous men attended the laying of the Atlantic cable, but probably the best remembered were those spoken by William M. Evarts.

Said Mr. Evarts, "Columbus said, 'There is one world, there shall be two'; but Cyrus W. Field said, 'There are two worlds, there shall be one.'"

### What Do We Do to Them?

Possibly, the gifts life brings, whether they seem good or bad, are of a neutral character until they are handled by the receivers, molded by them into fair or ugly shapes, and painted in bright or dreary colors.—C. H. Young.

## Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

### Diligence

The expectations of life depend upon diligence; and the mechanic that would perfect his work, must first sharpen his tools.—Confucius.

## In Lighter Vein

### The Pity of It

Friend of my bosom, known of old,
This is my this week's holiday;
Never was I the one to scold
But, why must you mow your lawn today?

Days there are other, seven a week,
To churn your lawn into dried-out hay;
Now my resistance is far from peak,
Why must you mow your lawn today?

Friend, if indeed a friend you be,
Squelch your mower and go your way.
Have some pity on sleepless me—
Why must you mow your lawn today?—Montreal Herald.

### Gentle Hint?

"Willie," said the hostess at the party, "you appear to be in deep thought."

"Yes'm," replied Willie. "Mom told me something to say if you should ask me to have some cake or ice cream or anything—and I've forgotten what it was!"

### More Needed

Garageman: "You say you need automobile parts, lady?"

Mrs. Meeke: "Yes, I'm sure we do. The engine doesn't nearly fill up the hood."—Grit.

### Economy

Husband: "How much did you pay for the eggs?"

Wife: "I had to pay 30 cents a dozen."

Husband: "Well, we can't afford to eat eggs when they's as high as that. Put 'em down in the cellar and keep 'em till eggs gets cheaper."—Grit.

### The Original

Customer: "I notice you're using chicken in your chicken salads."

Manager: "Yes, the price of pork and veal has gone up."

### In Reverse

"I knew her when she was five and going on six."

"Well, now she's twenty-four going on twenty-three."

## Quotation For Today

*THE pleasures of life, like its roses, must be picked carefully or they may prick us with their thorns.*—ANON.

## Jest a Minute

"Here's a dime—buy some oil for that fiddle"

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Luling, Texas

The sun still shines in the oil industry, at least in spots, and the sundial of kindness still continues to record good deeds.

Edgar B. Davis, who had a meteoric entrance into the oil business when he discovered the Luling field in Caldwell County, Texas, on many occasions has expressed his unbounded faith in Providence. He made several fortunes and gave them away with the same bountifulness with which they had been bestowed upon him.

Now he is on the high road to another, and back of it all is another of those sunny hours recorded by the dial of kindness. His aid to Firestone and Firestone's later aid to him has all been published before. That was all prior to the discovery of the Luling field.

When the Luling field came in, Mr. Davis' financial resources were undeniably low. After taking several million barrels of oil out of the field, he sold it to the Magnolia for $12,100,000—half cash and the other half later paid out of oil.

In keeping with his philosophy of life Mr. Davis thought of the farms scattered around the Luling field with no oil on them at that time, and was moved to deal bountifully for the entire community including Caldwell, Gonsales, and Guadalupe counties; so he endowed the Luling Foundation with several millions, and built one of the finest agricultural experimental stations and recreation centers in the country.

It was only one of the many useful things he did with the $12,100,000; and then came the late economic disturbance, and with a big new field just on the verge of being brought in in Matagorda County, his company, the United North & South Development Company, went into the hands of a receiver.

Largely through the aid of a loan from the Luling Foundation, which Mr. Davis had established for the benefit of others, he was able to reorganize the United North & South, get it out of the hands of a receiver, and continue the development in Matagorda County. The last news from Matagorda is that a well has been completed. And it points strongly to the existence of a big salt dome field, of which there are many in the Gulf coast of Texas.

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### Traveling Cases

Miniature laundry cases for the traveler, equipped with a length of clothesline and some small wooden clothespins all compactly tucked into a little chintz bag (measuring not more than 3 by 4 inches), was an idea which earned supply for the woman who designed such a convenience.

Realizing that people traveling and week-ending in hotels and guest houses often needed to launder such things as hosiery, hankies, etc., she made these cases. They are made simply and bound round the edges with bias tape. A snap is attached to the flap; and included are half a dozen small clothespins and a yard or two of narrow clothesline.

These cases have sold readily through shops and notion goods stores, as well as direct to individuals, meeting a real need of the traveler. —D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

## Brevities

**The New Yorker:** Vandenberg claims that the Democrats have reduced the number of unemployed to less than 3,000,000, but the Administration indignantly denies it. A Republican can't even say it's a nice day.

**Punch (C):** "When will a really exceptional film be offered to the public?" demands an impatient critic. The answer to that one is always easy—all next week, of course.

**Detroit News:** The House appropriates only $1,000,000 to cover the grasshopper situation in the West. It doesn't give very much spending money to the individual grasshopper.

**Akron Beacon-Journal:** News by radio can't take the place of a newspaper. You can't hunt it up later to settle an argument.

**Oak Grove Banner:** Sofa—A long, upholstered seat on which children may recline at full length and wipe their muddy feet.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "That person is most cultivated who is able to put himself in the place of the greatest number of persons."

Word Square: Arise, Reign, Libra, Egret, Snath.

Letter Juggling: Bedlam, blamed, ambled.

How Fast?: He failed in the attempt. It normally took him 15 minutes to do the 4½ miles, and since he had wasted 7 minutes, his time was up.

Fun With Similes: Alike as two peas; fresh as raindrops; sweet as honeysuckle; beautiful as a sunset; clean as a whistle; active as quicksilver; green as emeralds; dainty as thistle-down; hungry as a bear; dark as Egypt.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Giant Dog Again*

By Le Pelley

LOOK—THERE'S A CAVE DOWN THERE IN THOSE ROCKS!
AND MARMADUKE WENT INTO IT....
MAYBE HE'S MADE A CAMP THERE
DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO GO STRAIGHT DOWN THIS RIDGE OR GO AROUND?
AROUND, OF COURSE, THE RIDGE IS TOO STEEP!!
OH—GOODNESS...THE DOG HAS COME BACK!!—
HE'S GOING INTO MARMADUKE'S CAVE!
SUSIE'S RIGHT!
THEN DOWN THE RIDGE WE GO!!!

## Animal Town—*"I've Found Diamonds"*

By Dummer

THIS HUNTING FOR DIAMONDS IS HARD WORK IF YOU SHOULD ASK ME
DIAMONDS! I'VE FOUND DIAMONDS! POLLY WANTS A CRACKER
WHO SAID CRACKERS? I SHOULDN'T MIND A CHEESE CRACKER MYSELF
WE MAY BE RICH IN A FEW MINUTES
DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS! POLLY HAS FOUND A MINE
MAKE WAY FOR AN ANIMAL THAT CAN RUN
DIAMONDS! I'VE FOUND DIAMONDS
I THOUGHT THAT POLLY TALK SOUNDED A BIT STRANGE
JUST A PARROT HERE GOES OUR DREAM OF WEALTH
DUMMER

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Take Care, Explorer

AMERICA is going exploring in the little known region of federal regulation of business. While some checks on interstate trade have long been a part of the American governmental system, present expeditions such as the wages and hours bill are venturing into territory marked by few guideposts of experience. The dangers of regimentation, paternalism and a frozen economy have been strongly set forth, but have not halted the effort to achieve social reform by federal legislation.

It is not our purpose now to discourage or dissuade anyone from that attempt. But there is great need for trying to foresee the tasks of the exploring party and for providing every possible safeguard. There are hazards even in setting up the first outpost of regulation in the wages and hours wilderness. While it is estimated that only one seventh of American workers would be affected by the present bill, and while we believe the proposed labor standards board would be protected either by law or public opinion from rushing into the morass of an internal tariff system, there are features of its equipment which need more careful scrutiny.

A good example of the situation is furnished by two amendments to the bill just reported to the House of Representatives. One of these would require that labor standards fixed by collective bargaining shall be prima facie evidence of appropriate standards for the industry concerned.

If we were in the bogey business we might say that here was a monster of regimentation which would certainly gobble up any wage differential. It appears to require the board to extend to all units of an industry in all parts of the country the best labor conditions, the strongest unions and most efficient workers have been able to obtain. And it undoubtedly reflects an attitude which would try to do just about that, making no allowance for sections of the industry hampered by less productive labor but able to compete because of advantages in other factors.

This kind of thinking would undoubtedly destroy competition which is the life of much economic progress and would stifle production of wealth which the nation needs. The fact that this provision could be so phrased may indicate either a lack of understanding of such dangers or a deliberate purpose to set up internal tariffs by wiping out wage differentials.

Another amendment in the House bill provides that the labor standards board "cannot establish any wage or hour classification in any community which adversely affects the prevailing wage or hour standards in the same or other communities." Here is another very big and vicious animal from the jungle of paternalism. It seems to have the same motives and seek the same prey as the other. If anything, it looks more rampaging. For it appears ready to regiment all wages and hours, however humane and reasonable. It doesn't need much dressing up to become a first-class goblin.

But what the American people have to do is undress these monsters and take them apart. These two look much less awful when measured against other definite provisions of the wages and hours bill. For instance they would have to fight with the requirement that the board shall deal only with wages below forty cents an hour and hours above forty a week. Then they would have to break through the barrier which says that living costs shall be one basis for determining differentials. A difference in living costs in different regions is now the main justification for wage variations.

The issue comes down to equipping the exploring party and defining its goal. In the narrow sense, that is done by the legislation governing the new board. Its equipment for fixing of fair standards appears conflicting and confused. But some of the limits set up for it should save it from the worst dangers. There is reason to hope that it will proceed with great caution.

In the larger sense, equipment describes the understanding that the people of the United States have of the territory this expedition is to cover and the pitfalls it will surely encounter. If it attempts merely to discover the worst sink-holes of sweat-shop labor and block them out of the nation's economic life, it will achieve a good everybody wants and will meet few monsters. But if it sets out to bring under control every wage and every hour in the jungle of American industry, it will be clawed by beasts far fiercer than any goblin yet pictured.

The path to the first objective runs between the jungle of business monopoly and bureaucratic regimentation. The history of federal regulation of business proves that it is all too easy to step off the solid ground of competition into the swamps of government-fostered monopoly and scarcity. The dividing line between decent labor standards and conditions which will end competition and freeze the national economy is extremely thin. The essential thing is for the Government to be kept responsive to the people and for the people vigilantly to insist on sound objectives and procedure.

### Insidious Association

THE liquor and tobacco interests know that one of the fundamentals of learning is the law of association. Clever advertisements frequently suggest that these two products result in situations or emotions that give happiness. The results are vicious for people who do not discriminate.

The danger of this association is particularly threatening for young people. The remedy will come only through force of public opinion in a battle which educational, religious and civic organizations should press unceasingly.

### Quabbin—A Bostonian Quandary

THERE may be some twirling of those heavy Albert watch charms in old Boston today as Yankees of the mellow tradition reflect on the report issued by A. Lawrence Lowell for the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Here, it appears, Bostonians have been pointing with pride while thousands of men have rushed work on one of America's most ambitious water diversion projects, spending $65,000,000 to bring the metropolitan district some 200,000,000 gallons of water a day; and now the Research Bureau raises the trenchant question, "Who is going to use this water?"

It is all very perturbing, especially when the Bureau points out Boston currently uses but 138,000,000 gallons daily, easily supplied with comfortable surplus by existing facilities. The Quabbin project was planned during the twenties when a rapid climb in industry and population was forecast.

The Bureau again proves its worth by bringing the situation to public notice. Its plan for immediate retarding of Quabbin work should be made effective at once. This will result in savings to communities in the metropolitan district, amounting to $600,000 a year, five years hence.

That will take care of the present, but how about the long-range view? Is Quabbin to be a waste?

It need not be. If Bostonians will work out a new municipal set-up that allows lower taxes so industries will be attracted to the metropolitan district, if they actively encourage the wide installation of air conditioning equipment (which consumes enormous quantities of water) they will soon create a situation wherein not only the waters of the Ware and Swift Rivers flow to Boston, but engineers will be scouring for even greater diversions to conquer.

### Miners and the Machine

ALTERNATELY the machine presents itself as the slave and the master of man. The problem is always taking new forms in which it demands study and solution.

The British coal industry today provides a striking example of the way in which labor-saving machinery may serve the interest of the individual worker, but with the ultimate effect of reducing the number of persons employed. It is a very large basic industry, employing now about 780,000 men. (Before the World War the figure stood at over 1,000,000.) Although the general trade improvement has greatly increased the consumption of coal and caused some recent increase of employment among miners, nevertheless the main trend in employment is downward.

In respect of output, the year 1937 may appropriately be compared with 1930; but 150,000 fewer men are employed. The diminution is due to labor-saving machinery. On the other hand, the individual employee has gained. He is making £140 a year where in 1930 he made £114. And we may expect this general trend to continue—better wages, fewer men in mines—more comfort for them in work, more discomfort for those living miserably on the dole.

Some valuable suggestions have been made in the House of Commons by a Conservative member, Mr. Peake, who is also a coal owner. He was able to point out that in many districts the five-hour day had already been adopted. He urged that it should become general. He was also of opinion that the industry ought to be able to offer the miners at least a week's holiday with pay. But this is not all. He further suggested for miners over sixty-five years of age voluntary retiring allowances from a fund provided by weekly payments on the part of employers, employees and the State—the last recouping itself by the consequent reduction in State assistance. The older men would then retire to well-earned leisure, and make way for the young unemployed.

As the machine more and more becomes a substitute for human labor, it must be made to provide for the men it displaces; and this it may do, as the mining industry seems to indicate, both by letting active men work shorter hours, and through contributions to the livelihood of men old enough to retire. The problem is that of spreading work and pay; here and there, in America and in Britain, it has been faced. But it has not been consistently faced, nor as a whole. A great basic industry like that of mining provides an admirable starting point.

## Deep-Rooted Traditions

*Book News of the Day*

THE woolen industry and home life in a family of Quaker heritage form the background of "A DEEPER ROOT" (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50), a first novel by William Chace Greene. The story is divided into three parts, belonging respectively to the middle eighties, the middle nineties, and the middle naughts.

Ostensibly the central figure of this novel is the eldest Stedman daughter, Abbie, through whose eyes and experience all the scenes are projected on the story's screen; actually the chief character is Abbie's father, John Stedman, manager of woolen mills.

* * *

Midway of the eighties John Stedman took his family to a village north of Boston, where he had been made agent for the Wheelock mill. About the same time, Abbie's betrothed lover passed on, and to her the new home was infiltrated with her need to make over her plan of life. To take up her attention, her father made her the confidante of his hopes for the factory's expansion and his helper in village improvement. There were other admirers for Abbie; but, when it came to choosing one of them, she remembered her old love and threw herself more unreservedly into the Stedman projects at home and in the community.

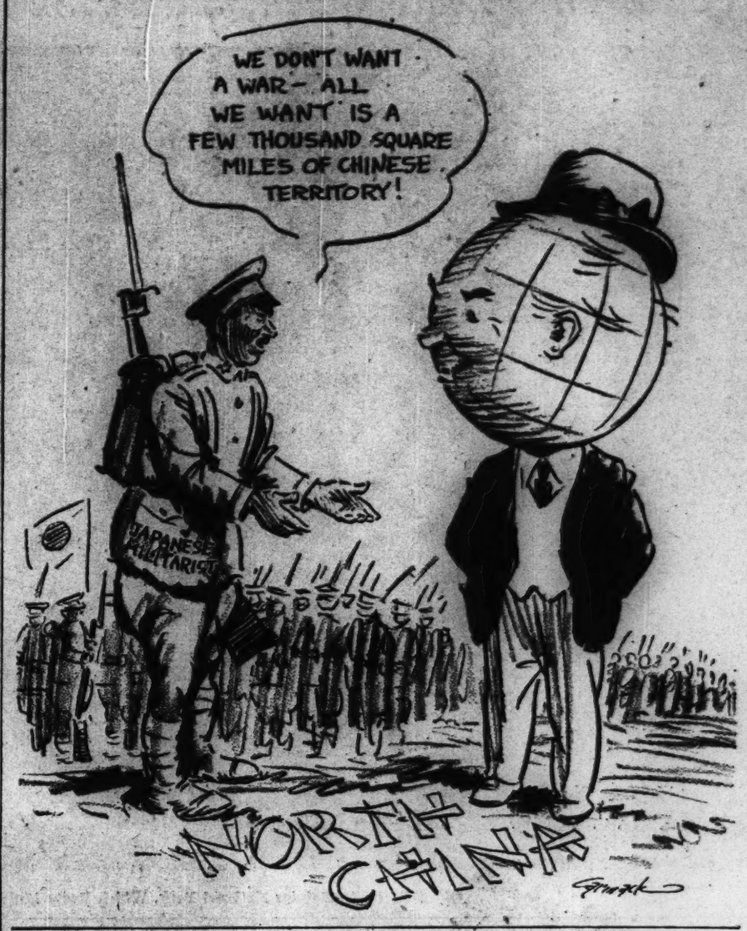
The first period was one of expansion and culminated in the festivities at the opening of a new addition to the mill, fruit of Stedman's hard-fought battle with the tight-fisted owner, Wheelock. The second, in the low tariff period of the nineties, was one of unsuccessful competition with English goods, hard times for the weavers, hungry families to be fed, until, with President McKinley's promise to ask Congress for an immediate revision of the tariff, hope revived. By that time John Stedman had bought the Wheelock mills from old Wheelock's heir. The third period, in the first decade of the new century, was one of amalgamation, which John Stedman successfully combated in order to carry on his mill in his own way, for the well-being of all concerned—himself, the workers, and the community. He is, in short, symbolical of enlightened capitalism in its best, paternal aspect.

* * *

In the main, Mr. Greene has told all this objectively. He might have added to the emotional power of his novel had he not chosen that method of presentation; but, having made the choice, he has done a good job in carrying it through. His weakness lies in too little selectivity. There are too many incidents, with a crowding of the scenes, so that the author has in some cases missed the hard, clear outline that he evidently intended to give to his characters. Stedman, however, is complete; and so is Mrs. Stedman, though done in few strokes. Abbie is a little blurred.

There is substantial stuff in "A Deeper Root": the life story of a textile manufacturer with an ideal.

### You Understand, Don't You, Mr. World?




## Castles in Switzerland

### Critic's Holiday

MONTREUX, SWITZ.

FROM Geneva to Montreux there is only one way to travel. True, there are trains, and, I believe, motor buses along the shore, but for an enchanted ride you must take one of the little side-wheel lake steamers that make their leisurely way over the quiet waters, putting in every few minutes at some port with a famous name, such as Morges, St. Sulpice, Ouchy-Lausanne or Vevey. These boats are handled with amazing dexterity. They pull up at a tiny pier, drop and take on passengers and are off again in a few seconds.

But the traveler has scant time for details of navigation. He is too busy watching the scenic marvels which unroll in uninterrupted crescendo from one end of the lake to the other. On the right side, distant snow-splotched peaks, veiled in clouds. On the left, the mountainside rising steeply from the shore, and covered with tillage patches of endless variety in shape and color. The scene seems unreal in its loveliness. "I don't believe it's planted; it's painted on," said Maggie.

There is something puzzling, too, about these sharply sloping bits of farmland. How in the world, you wonder, were they ploughed? For the rows are vertical instead of horizontal, and it seems impossible that plough and harrow could be driven up and down such an incline in lines so orderly. Although I saw it, it is still incredible.

Nearly every one of these towns along the coast has its castle. That at Coppet was Mme. de Staël's, and beyond Nyon is Prangins, once the property of Prince Napoleon. The others, no doubt, are equally storied, but, alas, their histories are unknown to me.

Most fascinating of them all is Chillon, between Montreux and Villeneuve, at the eastern end of the lake. Its original fascination is due of course to Byron's poem, but once you enter it you are more interested in the mementos of the old life there than in Bonivard's dungeon or even his romantic story.

With the aid of a chart you may find your way through the great halls, living rooms, guest chambers and conference room, and with the furnishings that have been preserved it is easy to repeople these ancient rooms with a company of medieval lords.

If the men of those days were wanting in modern ideas of morals and justice, they had at all events remarkably good taste. Their tables and chairs were of carved wood, individually designed. Their wall hangings were covered with primitive paintings of saints and heroes, animals and birds. The huge central candelabra were of wrought iron. The window seats were of stone, and the windows of leaded glass—just such windows as that at which Geneviève sat as she read Golaud's letter in "Pelléas et Mélisande."

Nor did the ladies of that day fare badly. Their special apartment contained a spinning wheel, a great stone stove, a metal washstand, and a very comfortable looking bed.

At the door of the crypt, Maggie balked, going suddenly "Berkeley-Square." She was apprehensive, it seemed, that if she went down there she might slip back into the sixteenth century. Not even the elegant furnishings of the ladies' apartment could compensate for the loss of modern conveniences.

I must not leave the impression that Chillon is the only attraction of Montreux, which is one of the most charming spots we have seen in Europe. Our hotel room is over a garden by the waterside. On its balcony we have some of our meals served. Across the lake are towering mountains, changing always in color and shape with the passing of clouds and the modifications of light. Quiet reigns over the narrow streets and the waterfront. We go to sleep to the sound of waves lapping the shore.

It seems we shall have to do with the mountains we can see from here. Mont Blanc is out of the picture. The day we left Geneva we stood on the steps of the hotel with our friend M. le Directeur. We gazed once more toward France.

"That, I take it," said I pointing to the dish-of-ice-cream mountain in the distance, "is Mont Blanc at last. This is the clearest view we've had of it."

"Oh, no, Monsieur," said M. le Directeur, "that is not the Mont Blanc, which lies between that mountain and the Petit Salève. You cannot see Mont Blanc today. On a clear day, yes; but alas, today there is the haze. But the haze is for us a good sign. It means fair weather."

For my part, I am very skeptical about Mont Blanc. I suspect it was invented by the Swiss as a gesture of friendliness to the French. L. A. SLOPER.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### "The Pomp of England's Decay"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

General Ludendorff has recently been commenting about "The Pomp of England's Decay," prophesying the disintegration of the British Empire. It would have been an object lesson to him if he had been in court this morning and seen a German, a National Socialist, getting justice in an English Court. If the fabric of British public life were corrupt and decaying—as alleged by General Ludendorff—such a thing as a German National Socialist winning a libel case in an English law court would be a sheer impossibility.

If there is any truth in the belief, so widely held, that the first symptoms of a nation's moral and political decay become manifest in the administration of its justice, such a demonstration of impartiality is little consistent with the allegation that the fabric of British public life is corrupt and decaying. The chronic tendency of certain dogmatists to under-rate and disparage neighboring nations seems often to father a prolific progeny of lugubrious prophecies of such neighbors' impending downfall. It is by this very means that potential friends are often turned into actual enemies. For over a hundred years the pessimistic or self-interested expectations so often voiced by those predictors of calamity, who in their hearts hope that the various units of the British Empire might break asunder, or that Great Britain and the United States of America might be drawn into a conflict, have not been fulfilled.

As a German, I feel it incumbent upon me to protest against the loose talk about "The Pomp of England's Decay," because, in view of the gravity of the hour, I must consider such statements as not only signally wrong but lamentably harmful to what we all hope and must hope for in the interest of civilization: an early and peaceful co-operation between the nations of Europe in general, and above all, a growing harmony and understanding between Germany and the vast English-speaking world. ERNST HANFSTAENGL.

London.

[Editor's Note: The libel case to which Dr. Hanfstaengl refers is summarized below:

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in London on July 7 the settlement was announced of a libel action brought by Dr. Hanfstaengl against the weekly journal "Cavalcade," in respect of an article in that magazine. This article repeated various rumors including one to the effect that the plaintiff had been banished from Germany which had been read as suggesting that he had been disloyal to his country.

The defendants sincerely apologized adding that they had never at any time sought to justify any of the allegations. The action was settled on the terms that a sum of money should be paid to the plaintiff as compensation and that the defendants should apologise and indemnify him in regard to costs.]

### "Monday's a Holiday"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The calendar has been unusually kind this year in tying holidays to week ends. Washington's Birthday fell on a Monday, while Memorial Day and the Fourth of July, each falling on a Sunday, were observed on a Monday. Thus the celebrator had at his disposal in each instance not just a lone day but three days in a row.

Like so many of the rest of us, Senator Johnson of Colorado must have found these three-day week ends exceedingly agreeable; for, according to a Washington dispatch in the Monitor recently, he has introduced a bill providing that when a national holiday falls on any other day of the week than Monday, the public observance shall take place not on the date of the holiday but on the nearest Monday.

However citizens may differ over other measures now pending in Congress, they should find it easy to give their approval to this one. For what good, after all, is a mid-week holiday? An isolated day, it is too brief to permit any activity that is much out of the ordinary. Attach the holiday to a week end, however, and the resulting three-day period offers time enough for a considerable outing.

Employees should hail this proposed reform because it would, in effect, provide them each year with several three-day vacations. Employers should favor it because it would eliminate midweek interruptions by combining holiday closings with regular week-end shutdowns. Transportation services and hotels should welcome it for the increased excursion traffic it would encourage.

Winnetka, Ill. JOHN FRASER ROOS

### Loyalty and Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since it is admitted by all sane-minded people that co-operation between the worker and the employer is the need of the hour, I thought the enclosed bit of homely wisdom by Elbert Hubbard might interest readers:

If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him. If he pays wages that supply your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man, I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service or none. If put to a pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself. ANN EASTHEMT

New York, N. Y.

## The Wide Horizon

### The Democratic Loyalty

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

TO THOSE who are experiencing the bitter realities of war in Spain, and to those others who believe that causes worth human sacrifice are to be won or lost on its battlefields, it may seem difficult to understand the official attitude of Britain, or, for that matter, of any great civilized country which stands somewhat aloof from the conflict. To some it must seem that all that civilisation means stands or falls in the issue of this blood-letting; and such persons, Fascist or Communist in their leanings, are inclined to feel that those who are not with them are against them; that there can be no sitting on the fence; it is all or nothing—no spectators are wanted here.

When Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister, declares that there *can* be a view which is identified with neither, and that it is not a halfway house, but something as positive in character as the doctrine of the Right or the doctrine of the Left, he has some claim to be speaking for more than himself, and more than the British Government. I do not suggest that most of the British people are taking just that calm view which he enunciates with such studied moderation. I think that most people in Britain believing that the miserable majority of a long-suffering nation are on the side of the Spanish Government, feel that it is intolerable that they should be dragooned by foreigners fearful of the spread of communism.

* * *

But this is not to say that they would range themselves with Soviet Russia or would attack fascism in its national strongholds, or that they do not genuinely believe that complete non-intervention in Spain is rightly demanded. I think they regard the spreading of the war as more disastrous than the triumph of either side, and do not hold that the last thing has been said about humanity when it is described as Fascist or Communist.

The doctrine of the class war, said Mr. Eden, makes no sense. Such an assertion should not be taken as evidence of mere complacence. "Human nature," he went on to say, "is far too rich and too diversified to be hemmed in" by the limitations implied in dividing it according to Fascist and Communist labels. To avoid the extremes of either need not mean to be half-hearted, but to be more concerned about all the other things which the Right and Left doctrines leave out. One of these is peace. Another is economic prosperity. Another is spiritual freedom. Great Britain makes a fair success of political democracy, or at least makes it so far successful that she is determined not to give it up in favor of any other system now under experiment; it appears to her people to afford the best prospect of righting existing wrongs and making life more tolerable and decent for the masses of the citizens.

But political democracy is only a means to an end—it is not an end in itself. It is only worth retaining in so far as it conduces to general happiness—and would obviously defeat its own end if it added to unhappiness by interfering with the systems adopted by other nations. Mr. Eden said: "There is no country which we would not be willing to move toward if by so doing we and that country could assist in securing a general settlement of the strain and anxieties to which we are all subjected. We do not believe in conflict. We believe in co-operation."

* * *

The truth surely is that the democrat, so far from being between the Fascist and the Communist, presents a sharper contrast to either than each presents to the other. Inherent in both Left and Right are class antipathy, rule by force, and suppression of free thought. In these fundamentals they are similar, and because force plays so large a part, they are dangerous to everyone. At the opposite pole stands the democrat, who believes in freedom, in rule by consent, and the effort to reduce inequalities of class. Since he does not believe in force he is not dangerous, except in so far as the power of ideas to operate freely may be regarded as dangerous. Nor is he likely to be dangerous to peace, because the things which he values most do not lie in the category of Right and Left, or in anything attainable by force. Government by consent being his ideal, it must be his aim to attain that state of society with which citizens can be satisfied. From the social efforts which demand his supreme energies he may be distracted by the need to protect himself from a foreign menace, and divert his activities into the uncongenial and wasteful tasks of making munitions and training soldiers. But he cannot wish to pursue this course.

Not that any democracy, in practice, is free from undemocratic elements, or from the sloth which makes it tardy in redressing grievances and in constructing its Utopia. But these defects are not due to democracy as such, but to the falling off from democracy. The enthusiasm of its champions may be aroused with passionate intensity when they see some country becoming the victim of anti-democracy. But, even so, in proportion as they are consistent and intent on serving the democratic ideal, they will exhaust all other methods before they will resort to war, because war seldom solves any problem, and is always inimical to democracy.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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BOSTON, AUGUST 11, 1937

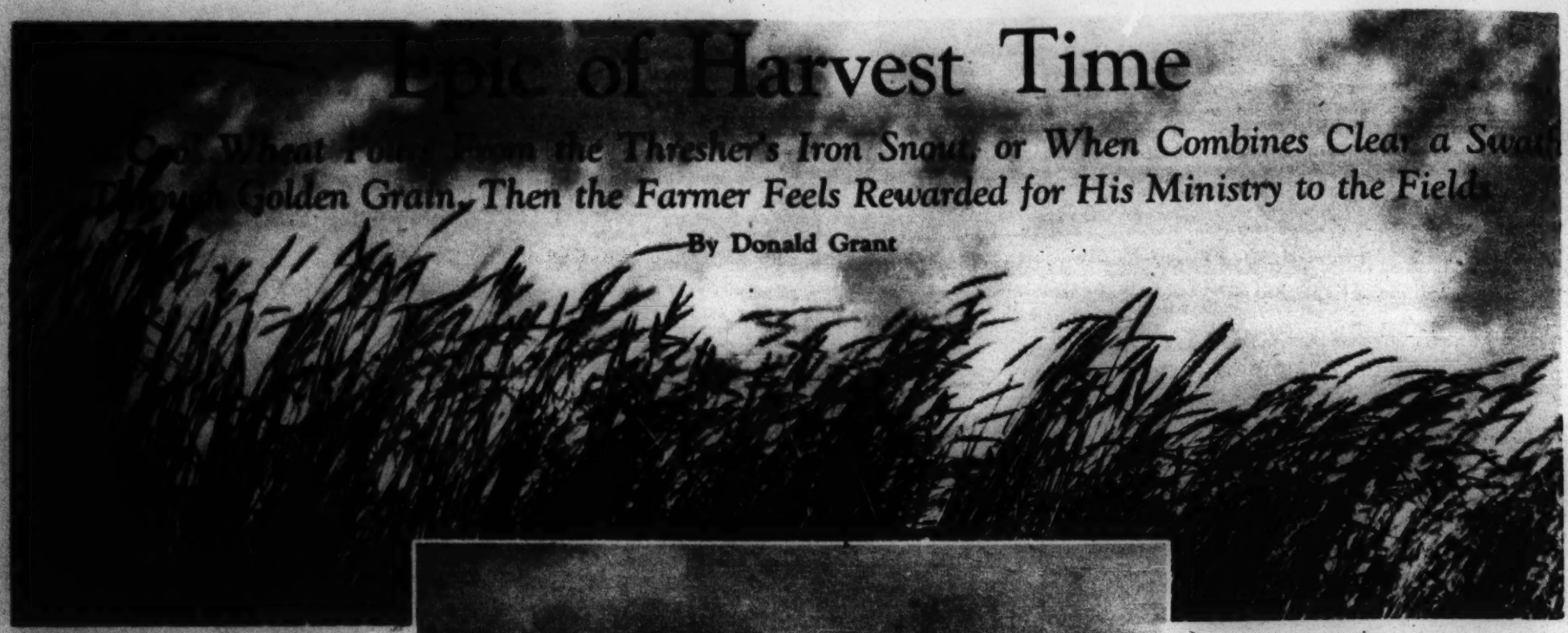
*Fruit of the Field*

Epic of Harvest Time . . . . . Page 2

# Epic of Harvest Time

## Golden Wheat Pours from the Thresher's Iron Snout, or When Combines Clear a Swath Through Golden Grain, Then the Farmer Feels Rewarded for His Ministry to the Field

By Donald Grant



"NATURE HAS BEEN GOOD TO THE RICH FARMLANDS OF THE MID-WEST"

When the Wheat Has Been Harvested and Bound Into Shocks, the Field Workers Feed the Shocks Into the Separator (Left), and Later the Wives Feed the Field Workers. The Farmwife Below Had Too Many Customers for One Table, So She Set Three Tables in Various Rooms, and Provided Chicken and All the Trimmings for the Hungry Men

William M. Rittase, Wide World

HARVEST HANDS ARE in the fields and pale golden rivers of wheat are spouting from threshing machines and combines in the great Mississippi and Missouri river valleys.

A summer's sun shines benevolently on the rolling cornlands of Iowa, ripening the yellow ears.

Soon it will be state fair time and after that the fields will ring with the staccato sound of corn ears, ripened from the stalk, husked and thrown against the bang board into the wagon.

Cornhusking time—and leaves turning; cool nights and frosty mornings. . . .

The Mid-West feeds the nation.

Corn, oats and hogs in Iowa and Illinois. Wheat in the Dakotas, Kansas and Nebraska. Dairy herds in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

From western Nebraska to the eastern boundary of Ohio; from the Canadian line in Minnesota and North Dakota to southern Missouri—this is the hinterland, the farm country.

* * *

A good crop, says this farmer to that one; a good year. He can see days of plenty ahead. This is the harvest the farmer has worked for, getting up at 4 a. m., seeking his bed again shortly after sundown.

All the year through he anxiously watches the sky, morning, noon and night, wondering what the harvest will bring.

This year, for the most part, nature has been good to the rich farmlands of the Mid-West. Harvest hands whistle and sing and call out to one another as they work together, gathering the wheat.

Where drought stalked the farmlands in other years, pasture lands now are green. Wells long dry are full of cool water again.

Ninety per cent of the nation's wheatlands are in these midwestern states, and wheat, much of which already is harvested, is yielding the largest crop since 1931, despite some rust and grasshopper damage. This means plenty of bread from Maine to California.

Sixty per cent of the nation's corn is raised in the Mid-West, and, according to present prospects, the corn crop will be the third largest since 1928. Eighty-five per cent of the corn is fed to hogs and cattle; pork and beef on the table.

Seventy-eight per cent of the oats is grown in this area—and this year's oats crop is set by Government experts as 41 per cent larger than the 1936 crop. This means oatmeal for breakfast and chicken and stock feed for the farmer.

* * *

No wonder the harvest hands are glad to be at work in the field, whether one man alone operates a combine, which cuts and threshes the wheat in one operation as it is pulled along rapidly by a big tractor—or 20 men separate the straw from the wheat grains with a steam or gasoline threshing machine.

Scan an Iowa horizon for the black smoke smudge which means that an old-time steam threshing machine is at work and you may be rewarded with a glimpse of "threshing time." That is an economic and social event in one.

Threshing is a co-operative venture. One farmer owns the machine, superintends its operation and charges a few cents a bushel for its use. Other farmers in the neighborhood form the threshing crew, which works from farm to farm until everyone's wheat is threshed, filling wagon after wagon with the pale gold grains which are hauled to the elevator.

Stoking the steam boiler begins at 4 a. m. Before 7 a. m. the chores are done, breakfast is out of the way and the threshing crew of 15 or 20 farmers has gathered.

The threshing machine starts with a clanking roar that will continue until noon dinner time.

* * *

Shocks of wheat stand in the field in regular rows, some upright, others askew this way or that, like a vast army at rest. They are pitched into wagons and hauled to the threshing machine.

Wagons form an endless parade—filled wagons hauling wheat to the threshing machine and empty wagons returning to the field for another load.

Greatest activity is at the threshing machine itself. One man stands on a platform beside the machine, feeding in the shocks of wheat. Wheat straw bellows out of a large pipe with a downward-turning snout. It floats down to form a strawstack, and stray straw-ends drift in the wind, sifting down your back and into your shoes, scratching as they go. Chaff gets in your nose and your mouth tastes of chaff.

Grains of threshed wheat pour out of a spout in a liquid stream. Hold your hand in the stream and the wheat sifts through your fingers with a luxuriously cool feeling.

The bronzed and weathered crew works together with a lusty rhythm.

As the threshing begins, the farmers try to guess the yield—20 bushels to the acre, 30, 40. The farmer who owns the field usually guesses the highest, for his is a wishful guess and his neighbors are likely to accuse him of "shrinking the field" in his estimates in order to make the yield per acre seem higher. It is a standing joke.

Good-natured competition in the work is keen—"Jim just came for dinner, don't expect any work out of him." Usually one man pridefully sets the pace and the others follow. Threshing time is a test of a man's mettle.

There may be a girl or two driving a team, wearing overalls, but most of the farm women are at the house. There is plenty of work there, preparing dinner for the threshers. The kitchen, big enough so the large wood range doesn't crowd it, is full of the aroma of freshly baked bread and noisy with the small-talk of the farmwives.

* * *

Dinner for threshers is an event. Mere quantity of food is not enough, although mounds of mashed potatoes and whole sides of beef and pork are set on the table. The resident farmwife takes charge of the preparation of food and is assisted by wives in the neighborhood whose husbands are working in the field.

No one of the wives wants it to be said the food was better at threshing time at her neighbor's farm. The result is fortunate for the threshers, who come in from the fields wolf hungry at the sound of the dinner bell.

Hot and tired, they splash water from the pump over face and hands and sit down to dinner, which may be set outside if the dining room is too small and the flies not too bad.

The horses, too, must be fed and watered.

After the horses and men have finished dinner, the women eat a more leisurely meal and "sit around a while" before returning to the kitchen to wash the dishes.

The men speak of other harvests, drought years, the AAA, politics. . . . "Give me a decent price for my crops and I don't need any farm benefit check," one says. And the farmer knows something about the United States Supreme Court, which said the AAA was unconstitutional. He reads about these things, listens to speeches about them over his radio, talks about them.

The older men remember when Iowa was the frontier, when Indians stalked in the bushes, when the lush, virgin land was there for the plowing, and prairie flowers bloomed and a man could go to the timber and shoot wild game to help out on the lean years.

* * *

They all remember hearing their fathers tell of the troubled years following the Civil War boom, of the Granger movement, the Populist party, the farmers' alliances.

They have not forgotten those long, lean years that followed the World War boom—10-cent corn and 3-cent hogs. There was trouble then, too. Mortgages were foreclosed. Angry farmers gathered at the crossroads. During the farm strike—the "farm holiday"—there was rash talk of revolution. To a few forlorn stragglers it was a vain hope; to others a foolish fear.

Far from wanting communism, the farmer only wanted a chance to stay on

*(Continued on page 14)*

# In Business for Themselves

## *13,000 Boys and Girls Are Learning to Manage Their Own Companies, Making and Selling Useful Articles, Under a Well-Sponsored Practical Educational Project in the Art of Earning a Living*

By Janet Mabie

Fish Bookends Made of Catalin . . A Junior Achievement Product

A GREAT DEAL IS SAID nowadays about the shortcomings of schools, colleges and even parents in fitting their children to participate in a realistic world. Yet in 1919 three men of importance and experience were giving thought to the matter, and they devised a scheme which would give young people a "preview" of the business world, out of which they could discover the type of work they liked best, the work for which they were best fitted, and work in which, also, they could have some practical experience while they were at the flexible age of 16 or thereabouts.

The three men were the late Theodore N. Vail, the late United States Senator Murray A. Crane and Mr. Horace A. Moses. Their idea has grown into what is today known as "Junior Achievement." In 1930, Metropolitan Junior Achievement, Inc., was established to translate the idea into a practical working program. The organization was to act as a sort of guide and mentor to groups which would use the idea as a basis for the formation of businesses in miniature, complete with supervising leadership, boards of directors and officers, working capital, a production of salable articles and a regular, functional program of strictly business procedure.

In the intervening seven years, 900 corporations have developed, which are run by 13,000 boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 21. These boys and girls aren't engaged in "playing store," but they are paying rent for the premises on which they conduct their businesses, they are buying the raw materials of their stock, paying wages and dividends and selling their products on a quality basis in an open market.

* * *

Mr. Moses, head of the Strathmore Paper Company, perceived in 1919 that, in all the complexity of America's educational system, there seemed to be little opportunity or incentive to boys and girls to learn the habits and methods of the procedure by which, presumably, they would eventually earn their bread and butter. He thought there ought to be some place where boys and girls could choose a business and learn how to run it, in point of actual experience. It might be worth more to them than all the subjunctives and trigonometry problems in the world, so he felt.

Eventually, he put $250,000 into setting the idea in motion, not as a subsidy, but as a means of organization and guidance. Mr. Vail was so enthusiastic when Mr. Moses explained the idea to him that he said, "Here, I wish you would let me give you $250,000 to put with your money." Mr. Moses thanked him and said he'd be delighted. Men in the Rotary organization started raising $50,000 to put into the Junior Achievement treasury. The idea started in Springfield, Massachusetts, but it spread quickly to New York, and it has gone as far west as Colorado.

Structurally, with the guidance of interested, experienced men and women as leaders, and with the stimulating fellowship of older boys and girls eager to make the most of themselves, Junior Achievement boys and girls meet some of the major problems of life as represented in gainful occupation, and come to learn and appreciate the qualities needed to get on in life.

They become acquainted with the value of wisdom in the choice of a vocation for later life, and this "preview" of the business world, gained by participating in a definite, serious business, gives them a chance to learn how an individual business is operated, and the functions of the departments that keep it running profitably.

* * *

By being employees, employers, stockholders and customers of a business, they become acquainted with the mutual responsibilities of employers and employees—a relationship that is receiving a new stress in this changed day, and the responsibility of a company to its stockholders and customers. Team work, fair play, dependability, are necessary to the success of any business and they have a chance to work out these qualities in direct relation to a business in which they have a personal part.

They learn the value of time through the earning of wages, and the value of materials through their own purchase of them. They develop habits of thrift through the efficient management of their own business; establish credit by paying all indebtedness promptly; figure costs, including overhead; and build reserves for future needs of their business.

Appreciation of the law of supply and demand is gained through the selection and production of articles for sale. They study fundamentals of design through making articles recommended for the Junior Achievement program by professional designers. They discover that they must maintain a high standard of craftsmanship in order to satisfy their customers, and to earn the right to use the Metropolitan Junior Achievement insignia.

* * *

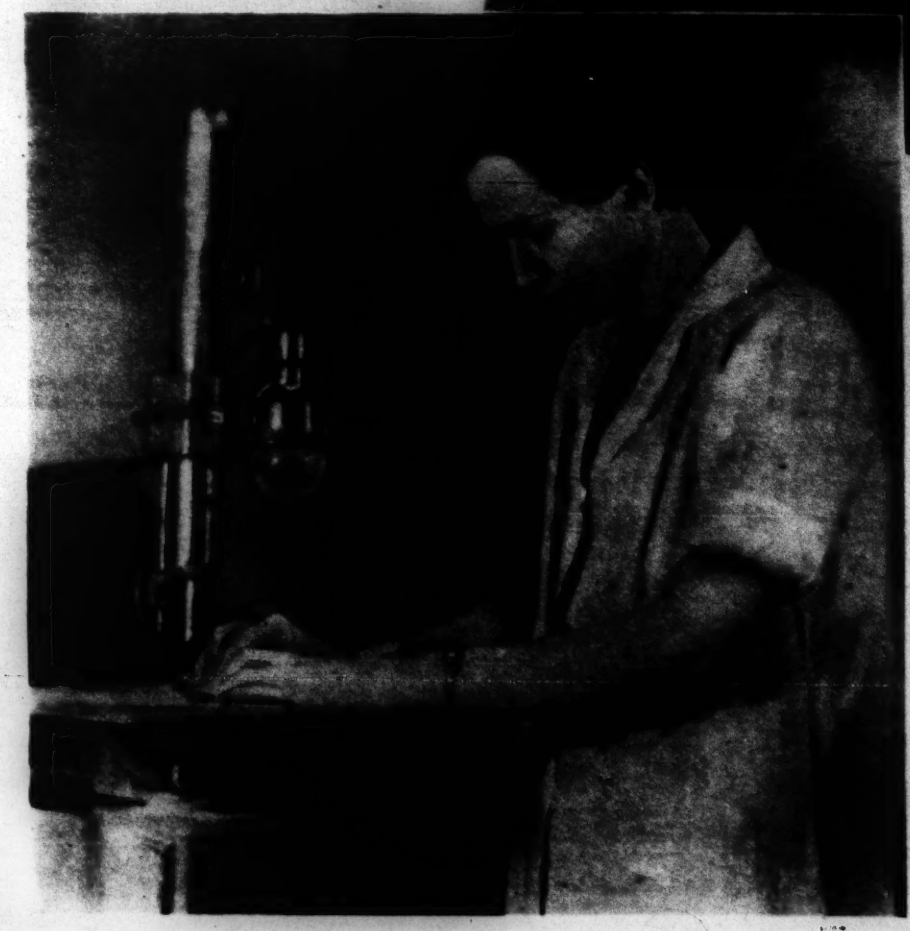
The range of products made by the 900 corporations varies considerably. Groups have shifted from wood to iron to furniture to various other products, all the changes due, not to restlessness or lack of wisdom but to changed conditions in the territory served by them. There are companies in which both boys and girls work together; many companies made up wholly of boys; others of girls. In one company, the boys make chairs, and the girls upholster them. There is a great deal of working in catalin, a plastic that comes in 1800 shades, and is flexible for use in decorative utilities.

A company finds its incentive within the organization of some church or school group. They write to Metropolitan Junior Achievement headquarters in New York and receive the benefit of advice that is based on the experience of hundreds of other companies. A business man usually offers to sponsor the group and be a general adviser; there will be a craft leader, often the manual training teacher of a near-by school; officers will be chosen, from among the company members—president, sales manager, production manager, treasurer, advertising manager and secretary.

A product is decided upon. It may be an article of furniture which a look around has indicated will go well in the community. Nothing is accepted as a gift. The initial operating capital is derived from shares of stock. One share usually sells for 50 cents. No single investor may buy more than 10 shares, since it is considered unwise to allow any one person to hold a controlling interest. Headquarters always has source material for a guide to the amount of initial capital needed. Many of the companies who originally sold their stock for 50 cents a share are now quoting it at $1.15, and many a company has paid a 10 per cent dividend, beside bonuses to all participating members.

* * *

The companies make things that study has shown them will sell, legitimately. They know that no grown-up business is founded on the idea of producing something that people will buy, not because they want it, but to get rid of the salesman. Junior Achievement is serious business, which must pay its way as it goes.



Boys and Girls . . Gain a "Pre-View" of the Business World Through Practical Activities

It seems curious that an organization which has been in lively working order for 17 years is comparatively unknown to the general public. But the adults who see to the development and growth of Junior Achievement would like more people to know about it, for there are not nearly enough "companies" to take care of the number of boys and girls who write in and say they want to get to work.

Metropolitan Junior Achievement is not a charity and it is not a craft program; it is education—preparation for the work of life, as that work seems most likely to present itself to boys and girls. There are plenty of places for intelligent, interested leaders and business sponsors, and there are hundreds of boys and girls hoping that tomorrow's mail will bring them word that someone in their community has expressed a desire to act as their helper.

It's a good work and a constructive one. Someone has paraphrased thus: today's Junior Achievers are tomorrow's Senior Achievers. A phrase, maybe, to disturb the language purists a little, but rich in import, nevertheless.

# Festival Under the Moon

## *Santa Barbara Recaptures the Color and Jollity of a Spanish Fiesta in Its Annual Re-enactment of the City's Romantic History, With All Residents and Visitors Welcome Guests*

By Verne Linderman

Karl Obert, Photos

OLD SPANISH DAYS—REVIVED IN SANTA BARBARA, U. S. A.
Steeped in the Tradition of Its Spanish Settlers, the California City Dons Authentic Costumes Once a Year to Indulge in a Gigantic Masquerade and Pageant

NO MATTER ABOUT THE GRASS: in a few weeks it will grow again. Just now the once green patio of El Paseo de la Guerra is a Spanish market in which crowds are milling, buying gourds, fruits and vegetables from the stands under gay canopies strung with grapes and peppers, while on a high platform the tap of little heels and the click of castanets go on without pause, to the accompaniment of lilting Spanish music. The town has thrown care to the winds. All Santa Barbara is a whirling skirt, a charro in silver braided velvet on a prancing palomino. There are parades, pageants, dances in the streets and parties galore. It is August at the full of the moon and Old Spanish Days Fiesta is on.

Santa Barbara, long the center of traditional Spanish hospitality, has done its best to preserve its Spanish heritage, and it was therefore to be expected that here should spring up a yearly recapitulation of those romantic days.

Actually, the fiesta began as an advertising scheme for a play at Lobero Theater. When in 1924 the picturesque new community theater was built by George Washington Smith on the site of the historic old Lobero, it seemed that nothing short of a pageant was adequate to herald its opening. The new playhouse in the Spanish tradition, conforming with the restored adobes and the near-by Paseo with its Street in Spain, and dedicated to the plays of the new Community Arts Association, seemed the culmination of the modern Spanish restoration period.

* * *

At first the idea was to present a historical pageant in the theater itself. This was soon abandoned by the directors, Nina Moise and Hamilton MacFadden, but the pageant idea remained in the thoughts of one of the production staff, J. William MacLennan, chairman of publicity for the production staff. When "The Beggar on Horseback" was chosen as the opening play and an ambitious production was decided upon, he suggested an outdoor pageant to advertise the play. A courageous production group ran up a $6000 debt before any money began to come in. They staged a gorgeous spectacle that thousands of visitors came to see and that later was to be incorporated as "Old Spanish Days in Santa Barbara."

From the first the old Spanish families have co-operated, and everyone in town has fallen into the spirit of la Fiesta. Members of the historic de la Guerra family have ridden in the pageant parade, brought out their best mantillas, shawls and combs, and loaned many. For a number of years they gave a huge reception at the de la Guerra house on the opening day of the celebration. The people in the town have made an effort to wear authentic Spanish costumes. Even the children have theirs in their own parade in charming mimicry of the adult spectacle.

* * *

In early days fireworks at the Old Mission were part of every celebration or fiesta, and so now as then Santa Barbara's Old Spanish Days begins with a great public reception at the Mission with fireworks and sometimes a pageant to usher in the festivities. As the Mission bells peal, the padres welcome all to "la Fiesta," the padre choir sings chants, an orchestra plays and strolling serenaders wander through the crowds.

On each evening of the celebration a historical drama written by Charles E. Pressley, managing director of Old Spanish Days, is presented. The addition of the new Santa Barbara County bowl in the hills under the live oaks at the edge of the town makes this feature an increasingly popular one. On a revolving stage a story from out the golden past is unfolded, always with a gala fiesta scene that repeats in miniature the merry-making the audience has momentarily left behind in the town. The most thrilling moment comes when the horsemen, silhouetted against the sky, wind down from a reproduction of the mission on the hilltop, the silver bridles of the handsome mounts gleaming in the moonlight, to prance across the stage and engage in an exhibition of fancy riding.

* * *

There is no other feature of the fiesta that quite equals the horses. Inasmuch as many wealthy men have made a hobby of ranching and raising fine stock, some of the world's handsomest thoroughbreds are in the parade. For days before the fiesta begins, vacant lots are made into picturesque corrals, where are stalled Dwight Murphy's golden palominos, Adolfo Camarillo's snowy Arabians, and handsome black ribbon-holders from historic San Julian, Juan y Lolita, and other ranches, as well as the little Sicilian donkeys with their tinkling bells, from Juan y Lolita. To visit the corrals is almost as much fun as any other part of the fiesta.

Hours before the parade starts on fiesta Thursday afternoon, spectators throng the curbs, balconies and office windows, and even the roof tops along State Street, bedecked in red and yellow. The parade moves down the long street and then across Cabrillo Boulevard, where others watch from boxes under the palms at the edge of the sea.

The parade tells the story of the town's past. Beginning with moccasined Indians and gray-robed padres (all enacted by Santa Barbara business men and youths), its line, which takes about an hour to pass, includes the dauntless Cabrillo and his men, Viscaino, Portola and the others. Then come the recollections of Spanish occupancy, the floats bearing dancing señors and señoritas, the creaking carretas, the carriages of Spanish families, the velvet-clad dons on their gorgeous mounts, Uncle Sam's blue-coated soldiers, the gringoes, the prospectors, the cowboys.

For the most part the fiesta is far from exclusive. The parade is free, the flower market and Mexican village offer inexpensive wares and continuous free entertainment, the pageant seats are inexpensive; every night in the sunken gardens of the Spanish courthouse, the Ruiz-Botello group, descendants of pioneer families, provide continuous entertainment free, and there are always reasonable seats at the community play, given nightly at Lobero.

* * *

The impromptu entertainment provided by the people themselves is most charming of all and reflects the real spirit of la Fiesta. The usually sedate business man who has become a cowboy or Spanish grandee, the artists garbed as troubadours or other quaint characters, enter into all the fun as they wander from one center of entertainment to another. Strolling musicians strum guitars and sing. In every plaza and in the streets there is dancing, in which thousands take part until late at night.

The fiesta has never been advertised, and all efforts have been made to keep it as free from commercialism as possible. Someone once said: "It is a big masquerade party with Santa Barbara as the hostess. Just as you would accept the hospitality of a friend and know that all gathered under the roof were friends, so everyone smiles and exchanges greetings at Old Spanish Days in Santa Barbara."

# Introducing: "Greenbelt, Md."

## *Near Washington, the Government Resettlement Administration Has Nearly Completed a Planned Community for Small-Income Families, and It May Provide a Pattern for the Nation*

By M. E. Gilfond

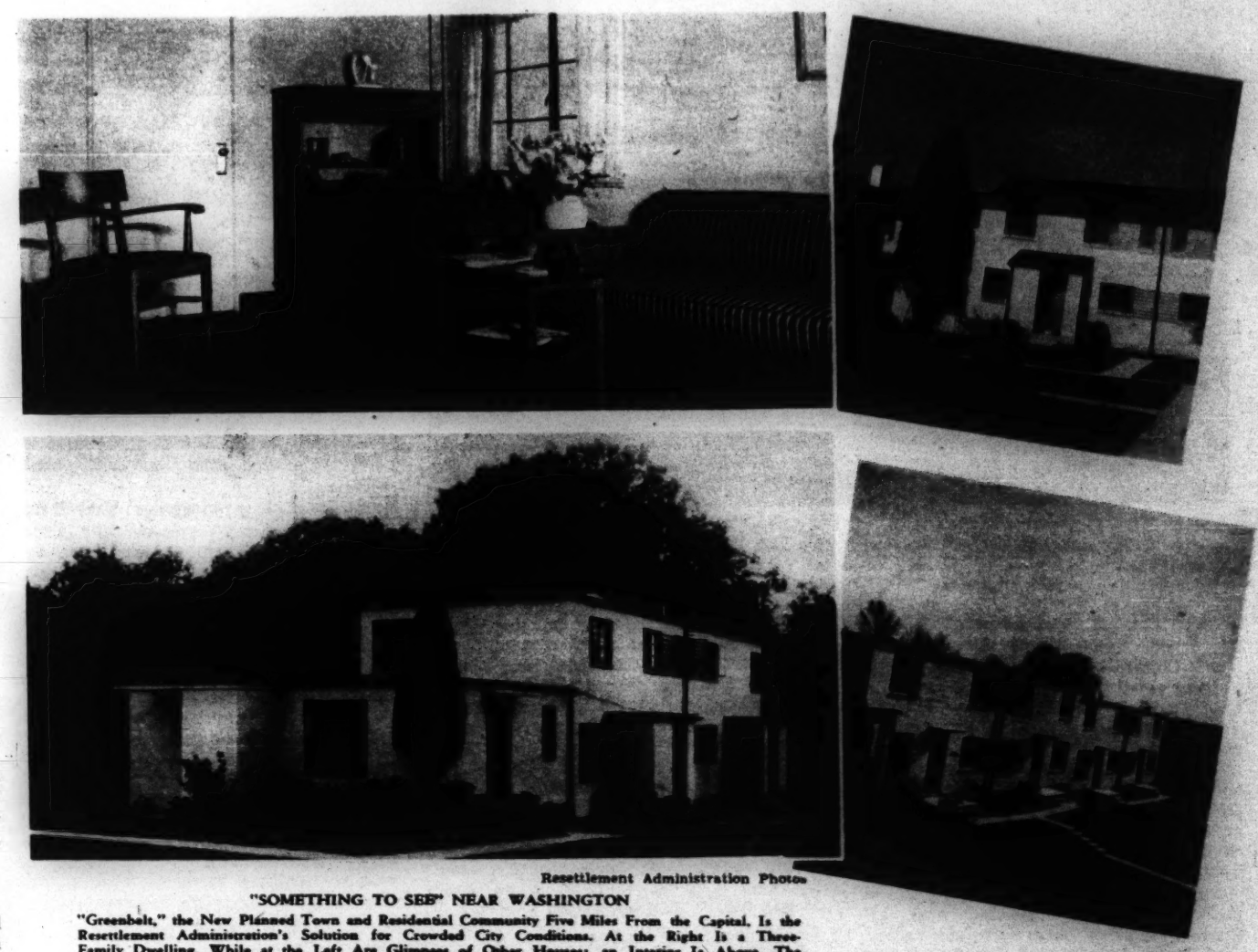
LATEST AMONG THE ADDITIONS to the "things to see" around the nation's capital is Greenbelt, in Maryland. In the last six months its visitors have numbered from 8000 to 10,000 a week.

Seeing is believing, and when the average American citizen beholds a community of houses so obviously superior to jam-packed tenements of the city and many cheap, jerry-built houses of the suburbs with which he is acquainted; when he sees a community surrounded by farm land, where tenants can raise their vegetables; playgrounds and recreational areas; and underpasses to reduce traffic hazards, he naturally opens his eyes.

Greenbelt is now almost complete. As a community completely planned and built before occupancy, it will contrast sharply with the mushroom and haphazard growth of our cities.

Greenbelt is in Maryland, about five miles from the District of Columbia line. It was planned so that the first major unit will contain low-price homes for 1000 families, with a gradual expanding capacity to 3000 families. Already the Resettlement Administration has received more than 10,000 requests from would-be dwellers in the new community.

Greenbelt is not a slum-clearance project; it will be a complete community, with its own stores, schools, community building, post office, utilities, theater and recreational areas. The project consists of 3600 acres, 967 of which are taken up by the town proper and recreational areas which include a 25-acre "made" lake.



Resettlement Administration Photos

"SOMETHING TO SEE" NEAR WASHINGTON

"Greenbelt," the New Planned Town and Residential Community Five Miles From the Capital, Is the Resettlement Administration's Solution for Crowded City Conditions. At the Right Is a Three-Family Dwelling, While at the Left Are Glimpses of Other Houses; an Interior Is Above. The Houses Are Arranged in Unusually Large Residential Blocks, With Parks and Open Countryside Near Every Home. The Community, Which Will Pay for Its Own Upkeep in Taxes, Has Room for a Thousand Families, With Schools, Shops, Parks, a Large Lake and a Bathing Beach

The town proper will be surrounded by a "girdle" of green farm land, from which the name Greenbelt is derived. In this area, a number of full-time farmers will operate farms, with a ready-made market at hand. Part of the space will be set off for allotment gardens, giving those residents who desire it the opportunity to increase their real income by subsistence gardening. In addition to its function of combining city and rural life, the Greenbelt area will form a natural protection for the community—from industrial encroachment and from shoddy real estate developments.

The town is crescent-shaped, with the houses grouped around the community center. Instead of the usual gridiron pattern of streets, blocks in Greenbelt are some six times the length of an average city block. Each house faces a walk and lawn, the rear of the house facing the street. Main highways skirt the community instead of running through it. Where heavily traversed intersecting roads meet, underpasses are built for the protection of the residents.

For economy and construction efficiency, most of the houses at Greenbelt have been built in small groups, but no group is larger than six houses in a row. Even in those, monotony has been carefully avoided. Each group is designed as an integrated unit. They are built of different materials, different designs are used, and they are painted in different colors.

Upon completion, Greenbelt will be turned over to a non-profit association of the residents. It will not be a paternalistic government community, but will be a normal, tax-paying community in the State of Maryland, with all the privileges and obligations of any similar community. The Government will be interested in the community only to the extent of protecting its financial investment.

Who will live in Greenbelt? and What will the rents be? are the questions most frequently asked by visitors to the project. Greenbelt was built for families whose incomes range from $1200 to $2000 a year. Such people have not been aided by Government slum clearance projects nor by the relatively expensive building operations of the past few years. In overcrowded Washington, from where most of the residents will come, with its rentals one third above the national average, a community like Greenbelt will help relieve a serious housing shortage.

Families will be selected with a view of making Greenbelt an average American city. There will be white-collar workers and laborers, professional people and craftsmen, young and old, of various religious faiths, nationalities and political outlook. The only limiting exception will be that no one earning over $2000 a year will be accepted.

The units will rent from approximately $26 to $46 a month, depending on the size. All utilities will be included in this rent.

A great deal has been heard about the cost of Greenbelt. Well, Greenbelt will cost a lot of money. The entire project will cost some $13,000,000. Since the project will contain 1000 units, it is simple arithmetic to come to the conclusion that each house will cost $13,000. Such arithmetic is too simple and is fallacious.

The cost of the project includes, in addition to the houses and garages, the land, schools, community buildings, recreational areas, roads and all utilities. Besides, by anticipating the growth of the community, roads and all utilities have been planned and constructed for a community of 3000 families, instead of 1000. In the last analysis, the cost per house unit (including garage) and land will approximate $6500.

No doubt the houses could have been built for less money. Transient relief labor is expensive, as every construction man knows. Greenbelt provided work for as many as 5000 workmen, predominantly from the relief rolls. Resettlement Administration officials believe that if relief labor were not required, the cost of the project could have been reduced by at least 33 1-3 per cent. Another factor to be considered when costs are discussed is that the Resettlement Administration did not try to cut expenditures by the use of inferior materials. The best construction materials were used, with the result that the houses are expected to last for at least 60 years. Spokesmen for the project say that it should be remembered that Greenbelt is primarily a demonstration project. Considerable time and money had to be expended in planning, there being no precedents to follow, they maintain. Now that the pattern is set, they declare, similar communities could be built for considerably less money.

When completed, what will be the net result of Greenbelt? Resettlement Administration officials claim the following:

1. It will have furnished labor to some 5000 workmen on the relief rolls, while creating a real asset to the nation.
2. It will relieve somewhat a housing shortage in Washington, where rents are abnormally high.
3. It will demonstrate how city planning can reduce traffic hazards and accidents.
4. It will give low-income families an opportunity to supplement their incomes through the use of allotment gardens.
5. It will be a demonstration of the possibilities of combining city and country life.
6. It will furnish other Government housing agencies and private industry with new data on large-scale housing, on new construction techniques, on labor costs and on new methods in town planning.

AN ARCHITECT'S PANORAMA OF GREENBELT

The Suburban Community Is in Maryland. The Land Forms a Crescent-Shaped Plateau, and for That Reason Planners Have Laid Out the Town in the Form of a Horseshoe, Houses Arranged to Encircle the Village Green, Where Stores, Schools, Post Office, Inn, and Community Center Are Located. A Belt of Woods and Agricultural Land Surround the Town, Providing Recreational Areas and Farm Produce for the Town and Allotment Gardens for Its Residents. The Roads and Highways Are Arranged to Provide Safe and Efficient Traffic Conditions for Pedestrians and Motorists

# Seed Place of Christianity

## *Iona, One of the Orkney Islands, Off the Scottish Mainland, Gave the Gospel Its Foothold in Britain in 563, and Its Church Soon Will Celebrate Its Eight-Hundredth Anniversary*

By Harold Hobson

© J. Dixon-Scott

LOOKING DOWN UPON MARTYRS' BAY AND IONA'S ONLY VILLAGE
The Ruins of the Small St. Odhrain's Chapel Are in the Foreground. It Was Built in the Eleventh Century

ON JULY 31 THE octocentenary of the building of St. Magnus's Cathedral in the Orkney Islands is to be celebrated. Christianity came to the Scottish islands many centuries ago, earliest of all to Iona, in the west. It was from this tiny speck of land, not more than five square miles in area, that the Christian religion spread over the whole of Britain. It is in recognition of this fact that hundreds of visitors every summer make the long journey over land and sea to Iona.

Fourteen hundred years have elapsed, the Spanish, the Russian and the Roman Empires have risen and fallen, since the spotlight of history first rested upon Iona. That was when Columba, exiled from Ireland, brought with him to this small plot of ground a knowledge of the Gospels.

The scenes that greeted the eyes of Columba when he landed on Iona on May 12, 563, are, but for the addition of a few buildings on the east side of the island, the same as those seen by the tourist of today. No change has come over Dun Il, whose 332 feet tower over the rest of the island, and from whose summit, which Columba himself often climbed, the hundred-mile view, from the lofty Paps of Jura in the south, to the misty peaks of Coolin in the north, has remained unaltered down the long roll of centuries. No motor road breaks the peace of Iona. Only its abundant grass is greener and more plentiful than it was in Columba's day, rendered so by the constant browsing of many generations of sheep.

* * *

The most comprehensive view of the island is gained from the deck of the ship, which stands to off the shore, while passengers are landed in small motorboats. A group of 40 or 50 cottages clusters round the beach, and a narrow cart road runs up at right angles from the jetty. A few score yards beyond the landing stage another road breaks away, again at right angles, from the first, and on this road all the most famous buildings of Iona are to be found. It leads to the fine Cathedral, which had fallen into grave ruin when Dr. Johnson visited the island in the eighteenth century, so much so that that worthy man was almost tripped up by the grass that pushed its way through the floor. The tenth Duke of Argyll, however, magnificently restored the church, so that it is now in a good state of repair. The Duke stipulated that it should be used for services by any Protestant community that desired to utilize it, and more than 80 denominations have availed themselves of this privilege during the present century.

The Cathedral is an early medieval building, erected centuries after the age of Columba. No building on Iona goes back to the days of that great pioneer, for the oldest erection—the ruins of the small St. Odhrain's chapel alongside the Cathedral—is possibly that which Queen Margaret of Scotland is known to have built in memory of Columba during the eleventh century. The ages that passed between the time of Columba and the setting up of these buildings have left no record save perhaps in the name of the Martyrs' Bay, the same bay in which visitors now land, where viking invaders slew 68 men in their first known attack on Iona in the year 806.

* * *

Iona is in parts very fertile, contrasting strongly in this respect with the barren shores of the Ross of Mull facing the island across a mile of sea. About 200 acres are under cultivation, the principal crops being rye, oats, potatoes and rye grass hay. When circumstances are favorable, the pastures are rich and luxuriant, suitable for dairy farming and for raising cattle and sheep. There are said to be about 600 sheep, 250 cattle, a score of work horses and a few colts and fillies on Iona.

Until 1883, the fuel of the islanders was peat moss, which they were allowed to cut from a defined area on the Ross of Mull opposite, there being no peat on Iona. But in 1883 this supply became exhausted, and since then coal has had to be brought from Glasgow or Ardrossan. Summers in Iona are mild, but the winters are apt to be boisterous. Islanders still recall the great storm of Oct. 4, 1860, when sheaves of corn were lifted bodily by the wind off Iona, and transported across the mile of sea to Mull without touching the surface of the water. The population is steadily diminishing. In 1846, it was 500; today, it is not more than 130. In 1934, there was only one child on Iona below the age of three.

* * *

When we landed on Iona the sun was blazing in a cloudless sky, and the surrounding sea sparkled as with millions of flashing jewels. We thought that we had rarely seen a lovelier spot, and it came as a shock of surprise to learn that few of our predecessors shared our impression. Montalembert, the chief authority on Columba, says that the picturesqueness of Iona is without grace, and its grandeur without charm. The neighboring islands, he maintains, are naked and desert, the mountains are always covered with mist, the climate is rainy, and the sun pale, shining only at rare intervals, over a dull and leaden sea. The Duke of Argyll, who greatly loved Iona, himself thought it inferior in appearance to the near-by Staffa, and the Anderson brothers, who wrote a famous guide to the Highlands in 1834, were of the same opinion. Even John Stuart Blackie, whose enthusiasm for this part of western Scotland knew no bounds, was unable to champion the scenic appeal of Iona, for his celebrated sonnet on the tourists reads:

What brought them here across the briny pool,
A motley train of high and low degree,
Grave seniors, girls whose blue eyes flash with glee,
White-collar'd priests, and boys uncaged from school?
I know not—happy if themselves can tell;
No sights are here to trap the vulgar eye,
No dome whose gilded cross invades the sky,
No palace where wide-sceptred Caesars dwell.
An old gray chapel on an old gray beach,
Gray waste of rocks unpictured by a tree,
And far as happy vision's range can reach,
The old gray mist upon the old gray sea;
These shows of sense: but the deep truth behind,
They only know who read the mind with mind.

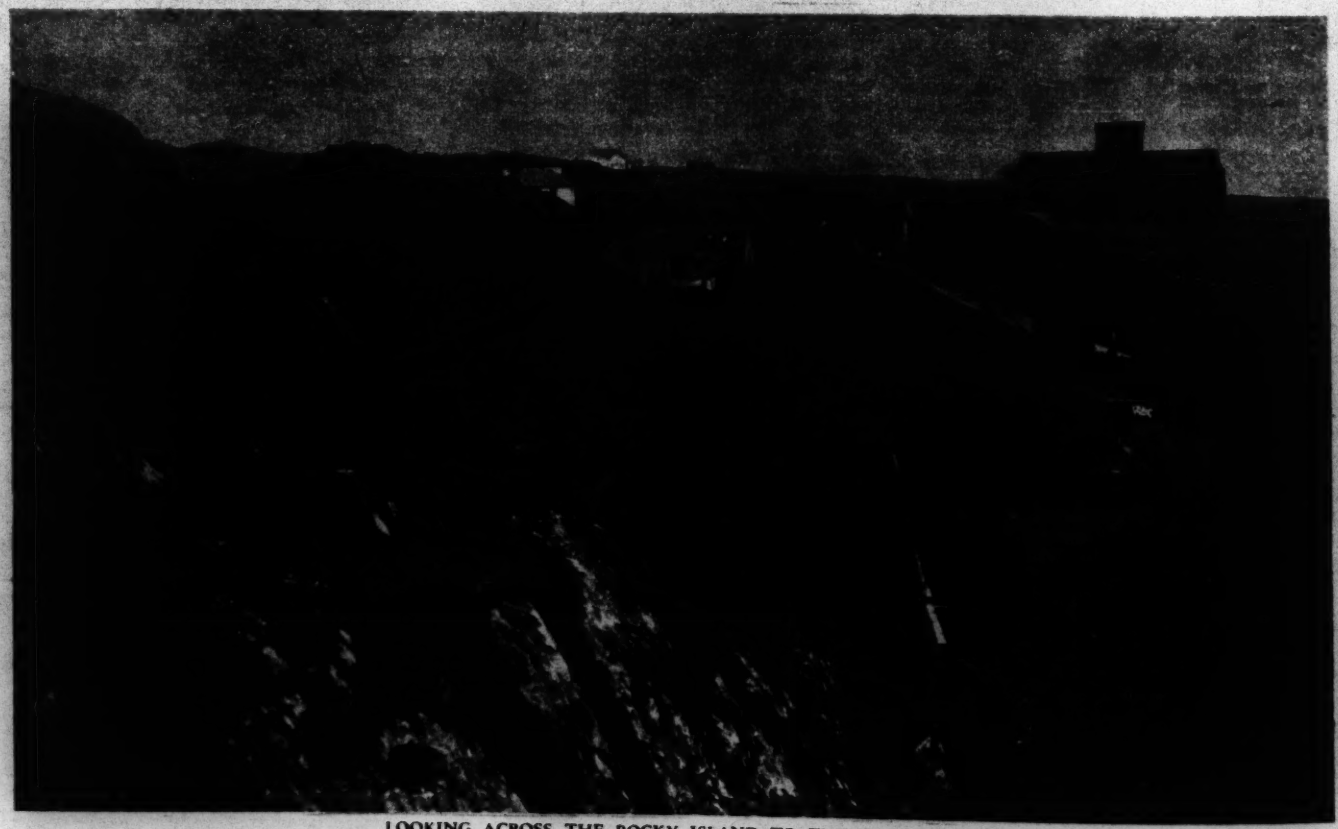
The low esteem in which the scenery of Iona is held greatly puzzled us, nor did we find the explanation offered by Argyll enlightening. The situation of Iona, says the Duke, is a compound of mountain and sea, and mountains and the sea used to arouse men's distrust rather than their appreciation. But they do not arouse distrust any longer, and Iona still remains unappreciated. Moreover, Argyll himself does not consider the island to be scenically very attractive. Finally, the west coast of Scotland, in its most famous parts, is entirely a combination of sea and mountain, and it is universally thought one of the loveliest parts of Britain.

A more reasonable explanation is that people come to Iona expecting the wrong things. In spite of the Duke of Argyll's statement, Iona is not really mountainous. It has no hill rising to 400 feet above sea level. On the west coast, tourists encounter scenery of astounding grandeur, tremendous peaks shooting almost straight out of the sea, sensational gorges, and picturesquely forested slopes. They look for the same thing in Iona, and by contrast the island seems tame and dull. But if they attune themselves to its quietness and peace they will find that it exercises a potent charm.

It is a charm which it is difficult to believe Columba himself did not feel, for he stayed on the island more than 30 years. He was a proud and valiant man when he came to Iona, bitterly humiliated by his enforced exile from his native Ireland, where he had fallen foul of the ecclesiastical authorities. The temper of revenge was not absent from him, though even in those early days of his career he had an abiding trust in a Power not himself.. As he fled from his enemies he chanted this song:

Even in a church the wicked are slain,
Even in an isle amidst a lake:
But God's elect are safe,
Even in the front of battle.

But his long years of service in spreading the Gospel in Iona strengthened and sweetened his character, until his gentleness enabled him to adopt the name of Columba, by which he is now known, and which means the Dove of the Holy Ghost.



LOOKING ACROSS THE ROCKY ISLAND TO THE CATHEDRAL
An Early Medieval Structure, It Fell Into Ruin, But Was Splendidly Restored by the Tenth Duke of Argyll

© J. Dixon-Scott

# FOUNDATIONS

By Robin England

EVERY PROBLEM has a correct solution, every question a correct answer, but not everyone knows this, or, having heard it, believes it. It is not always a simple matter to find those answers, but the knowledge that they exist gives strength to endeavor.

It is recorded in Acts (17: 19-21) that certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoics said of Paul's teaching, "May we know what this new doctrine, whereof thou speakest, is? For thou bringest certain strange things to our ears: we would know therefore what those things mean." And it is further stated that "all the Athenians and strangers which were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing."

It was discovered as long ago as the time of Solomon that "There is no new thing under the sun." (Ec. 1: 9.) Yet new things have been sought and apparently found ever since the world began, as witness the difference between a modern liner and a dugout canoe, yet for all the truly marvelous inventions of modern science, for all the perseverance, sacrifice and bravery involved in discovery and use, the results obtained are still uncertain, and destructible, at the mercy of chance, carelessness, greed or malice. The world seems no farther from such catastrophes as that which has overtaken Spain, and which Europe seems to be dreading.

* * *

Civilization has leapt forward materially. It has equipped the world with physical comfort, convenience and luxury, but it has not, with equal rapidity, equipped men with the knowledge of how to use them correctly and the desire to do so. To those who are staunch adherents to what is called the practical, it will sound strange to hear that there is another and more certain and effective way of obtaining the necessities and amenities of life. It is the way which Jesus of Nazareth expounded, and which, to be effective, needs to be studied, understood and followed in daily practice.

One of the truths of this teaching is, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." (Matt. 6: 33.)

Before any criticism or judgment of results is justified, it is only fair to demand that the efforts made in "seeking the kingdom of God" shall at least equal those made to obtain "all these things" from material sources. For instance, what would be thought of the proposal that a premium should be paid for a youth to be apprenticed to a teacher for a period of from three to five years, in order to learn how to become efficient in keeping the Ten Commandments? What if the universities set themselves to train experts to keep the Golden Rule, and thereafter these Professors of Right Living taught classes by precept and example? Imagine schools, scholarships, prizes, certificates, and degrees for knowing how to love our enemies. Think of spending the millions that the world is spending on armaments, to discover how to have "faith as a grain of mustard seed," so that we could remove mountainous troubles without blowing our supposed enemies sky-high in small fragments.

* * *

And why not all these things? If you think results would be too problematical, think whether there is any certainty about the results of arming. There is none, indeed, except the virtual certainty that eventually the arms will be used, for they would never be made if it were intended they should never be used. It is equally certain that each country imagines itself the victor, for what sense would there be in arming in order to lose? It could be done more cheaply and more quickly unarmed. The vast expenditure in armaments, the devotion to duty, the sacrifice of human lives, do not guarantee victory and the attainment of safety, security, liberty, health, wealth or peace.

The obvious challenge now comes as to how it is proposed, in the absence of armaments, to safeguard a country from invaders, trade routes from marauders and supplies from vindictive neighbors. The answer is that *we need not have to*, that the way out is not through armies, navies and air forces, but by the elimination of the thought that makes invaders, marauders and vindictive neighbors. To scoff at such an idea is easy, and yet this elimination has already taken place to a large extent in our private lives, entirely as a result of teaching and training, not of arming.

We no longer fortify our houses and arm our families to protect ourselves from the man next door, because we have learnt to live peaceably with him. Though our house contains enviable treasures and our garden displays luscious fruit, our neighbor walks by without molesting us or touching our fruit. We do not need private armored cars to ensure safe transport of our food from the store to our homes because people have learnt to respect our possession of that which is ours. We do not deem it vital to possess a butcher's shop in order to ensure a supply of meat, because we have learnt that the butcher will supply meat to all who will pay the proper price—and we have learnt to pay it.

But there was a time when we did fortify our houses, arm ourselves and our servants and wage perpetual war on each other, when we believed this to be the natural and unavoidable mode of existence in this world. It is true that there are now police forces for maintaining order and protecting people and their property, and there are armies which are presumed to be the servants of the Government and might be used to uphold the police. But both would be totally inadequate if the whole population became lawless, and rejected their authority, as has been seen in the major revolutions of the world.

* * * *

No, the solution was not found in increasing the strength of our houses, the number of our retainers, the power of our weapons, or the size of our armies, but in *mental disarmament*. When we began to hear of, to like and to practice the rules of conduct which are in accord with Christian teaching, then strife slunk out of the back door and peace and security became realities. To talk of material disarmament in the midst of warmindedness is folly, but having seen as an accomplished fact how the practice of tolerance, trust, honesty and love has given us the local peace and security for which the whole world is crying out, surely we can no longer doubt that salvation comes by means of mental reformation and not by material safeguards.

Let us, then, apprentice ourselves to the Great Master, the practice of whose teaching has eliminated the need of armaments from our private lives, and just as surely can do the same internationally. Let us devote time, energy and money to the encouragement of spiritual growth. Let us realize and admit that it is vastly more important to know God than to know anything else in the world, since "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." (John 17: 3.)

# Along New England's

## *From Maine to Connecticut the Sea Breezes Carry Gather There Each Summer to Find Inspira*

By Pearl Stra

Photos of Paintings by Peter A. Juley & Son

"Main Street, Essex," by Guy Wiggins (Above), Was Shown in the Lyme Art Association's 36th Annual Exhibition, Current at Old Lyme, Conn., Through August 29. Below Is a Glimpse of a Lawn Party on the Opening Day of the Old Lyme Exhibition

DAY TRIPPERS FROM BOSTON hurry for the dock. During their two hours ashore at Provincetown they have run in and out of numerous gift shops, purchased shell ornaments and little souvenir paintings of boats and fishermen, consumed a fish dinner and gazed upon the monument commemorating the Pilgrim Compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower as she lay in the harbor here, November 21, 1620. If they have taken every person in exotic beach clothes, and every dark-skinned Portuguese native, for an artist, they are merely basing their assumptions on legend and Hollywood representation.

There are of course many artists in this fishing town on the tip of Cape Cod, but it would be difficult indeed to pick them out from the crowd of summer residents that throng narrow Commercial Street. If there is any special way to distinguish them, perhaps it is to determine who are the busiest people of all, for, excluding the students who have nothing to do but go painting in a class group, out on the dunes, the members of a summer art colony are to be found working all hours of day or night.

Blue and green and gold the harbor; and white the little cottages gleaming in the sun, with their lovable ship-slanted doorways and friendly hollyhocks; and picturesque the Town Crier, in a brand new uniform, ringing a hand bell through the streets and announcing a performance of Russian ballet in the town hall. And the artist whose works are in half a dozen permanent museum collections and owns a stately old-fashioned house here, may be free to paint while the light lasts. But the one who took his first prize in New York last autumn and is still teaching, to earn a living, and has, through sheer good nature, accepted certain clerical duties connected with cataloguing a private exhibition, or is laboring to transform a smelly fish house into a livable studio apartment—he will have to scheme to get his painting done.

* * *

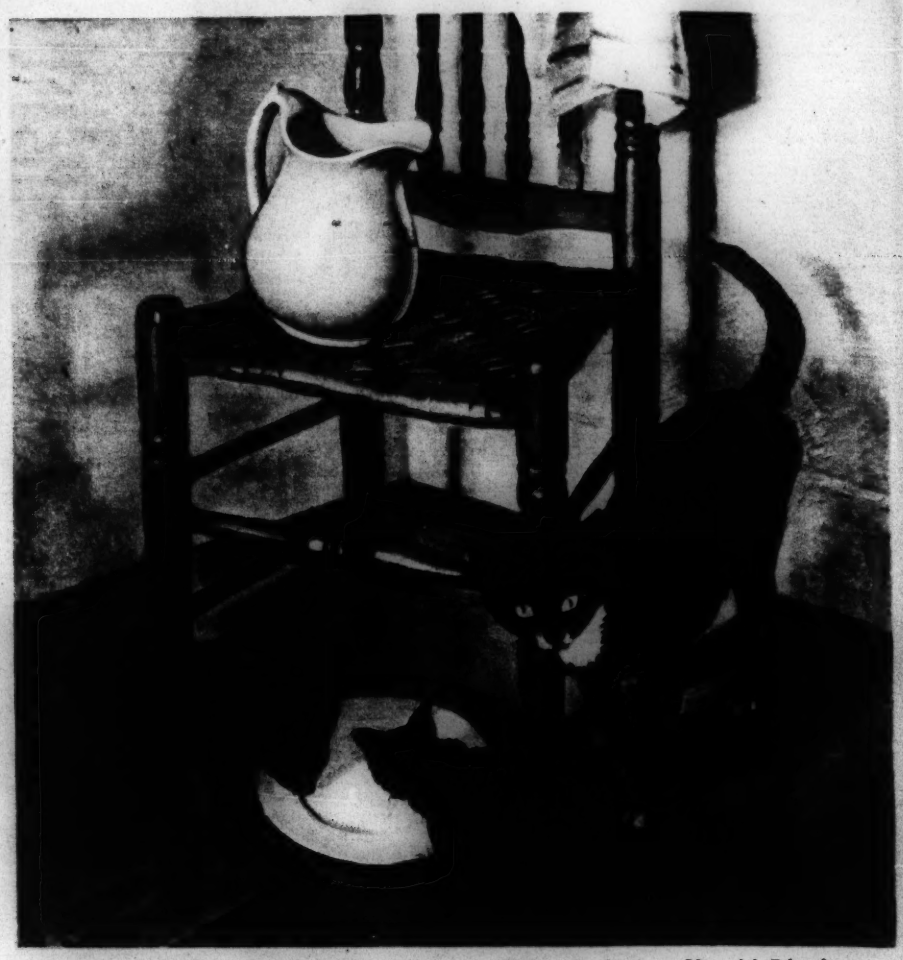
Down on Pfeiffer's Wharf a new art center is developing. If Heinrich Pfeiffer, landscape painter, is not to be found in his private gallery upstairs, or in the small gallery under his studio, where he is showing the work of several other artists, then he is probably hammering a few additional nails into the wooden theater building which he has recently erected. Th Artists' Theater, as he calls it, is showing a Russian film. This painter, a resident of Provincetown for sixteen years, in order to obtain the type of films he desired, put up his own building and rented films. Anyone who arrives before seven in the evening may gain admission for 25 cents. After that the charge is 30 cents.

He is showing only one painting this year at the annual exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association, of which he is an officer, while his brother, Fritz Pfeiffer, shows five. While his work is more or less realistic, though often fairly modern in treatment, that of his brother Fritz is distinctly "modern" and abstract. This striking contrast between the work of two members of the same family is typical, in a way, of what has happened this year at the galleries of the association. Instead of holding two shows—the conservative at one time, and the modern at another, the association this year, for its twenty-third annual exhibition, hung both schools together—the moderns on the left of the main hall, the conservatives on the right. While, according to the director, Ross Moffett, the latter group is more numerous, certainly the abstracts have a hearing in Provincetown such as I have noticed in no other New England summer colony.

* * *

As the works shown in the summer exhibitions are done, most of them, during the cooler months, and in many parts of the world, the subjects are as varied as can be imagined, and it must require considerable ingenuity on the part of a jury or hanging committee to put together, with any degree of harmony, in the space available, the marines, portraits, street scenes, still lifes, animal paintings, etchings, pen and ink drawings, and sculptures accepted for display. Simpler, of course, is the arranging of a private show such as that conducted by three well-known Provincetown artists in the home of John Beauchamp. Here the charm of his monotypes, and those of Richard E. Miller, and those of Julius Katzieff, painter of the Dartmouth College portraits, reveals itself without the distraction of differing media.

If the liberality of Provincetown appears favorable to the "abstracters," the exhibitions at such centers as Ogunquit, Maine; Rockport and Gloucester, Mass.; and Old Lyme, Conn., give a definite impression that the conservatives "have it." Stamping the collection, as it were, as above all things traditional, the first work the visitor sets his eyes upon, on entering the delightful premises of the Ogunquit Art Center, is a portrait of a well-known Boston art critic. If the visitor has ever seen the subject, he exclaims: "Why, there's Anthony Philpott!" Well, there you are! The artist is Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. A painting just as easily recognizable as Bashka Paeff's sculpture of Mr. Philpott's head. The larger public likes that sort of thing, finds an



"Dinner for Two," by Everett Warner. Awarded the William O. Goodman Memorial Prize for the Best Picture of the Lyme Art Association's Exhibition

"Old North Dock," by Connie Rechel. An Etching Shown in the 13th Annual Exhibit of the Mystic Art Association, Mystic, Conn.

"Horse Tent," by Gifford Beal. Shown in the Rockport Art Association's 17th Annual Exhibition, Now on View at Rockport, Mass. At the Right Is a Glimpse of the Rockport Artists' Colony, Former Fishing Shacks Converted Into Cottages for Members of the Colony

# nd's Art-Bound Coast

## s Carry a Whiff of Paint, for Artists and Students Inspiration and Purchasers for Their Work

Pearl Strachan

"Vermont Winter," by Emile Gruppe, an Oil Shown by the North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester

obvious pleasure in being able to tell what a painting represents.

A well-known landscape painter in Provincetown said to me: "I have great faith in the judgment of the general public." Here at Ogunquit are paintings and sculptures from all parts of the United States, and visitors come from abroad to view these works of American artists. The exhibitions are announced in English, French, German and Italian art magazines. Walking through the quiet town, or strolling along the winding "Marginal Way," where the green and blue Atlantic rolls up the base of the Maine cliffs, one sees little sign of the energetic art colony which, nevertheless, provides a cultural center of which the natives and summer people alike are glad to take advantage.

Ogunquit has almost forgotten the disturbing group of "Iconoclasts" who more than fifteen years ago excited the natives by their novel ideas of both art and social custom. Nunzio Vayana, who is director of the center, and also of an art school at Palm Beach, Florida, says: The thing dwindled to nothing, however. Charles Woodbury had a class for his instruction and others came to teach. Mr. Vayana himself was one of those teachers at Ogunquit and one of the collaborators in founding the center. He is both painter and sculptor, having received his education at the University of Rome, at the Academy there, and in Turin, before coming to the United States in 1903.

* * *

The small amount of "modernism" in the exhibition would indicate Mr. Vayana's views are shared by the rest of the hanging committee. As long as they feel that an artist shows a sincerity of purpose they are tolerant.

As I stand before a painting by Abbott Graves—a picture of a New England country house asleep in the moonlight—a woman stops beside me and suddenly appears to glow. She waves her catalogue and beckons her husband from another part of the room. "What did I tell you?" she cries. "Every year I pick his, don't I?" It is evidently a kind of game with her to select her favorites and then look into her catalogue to find out who the artists might be.

Moving south, along the north shore of Cape Ann, to the town of Gloucester, where the busy main street brings at every turn the pungent reminder of mackerel boats and lobster traps and a great industry in cod, both fresh and dried, the tourist of summer galleries finds another national exhibition, one of considerable size. The North Shore Arts Association catalogue of its fifteenth exhibition, this year, lists over 400 items, among them the paintings and sculptures of some of the best-known American artists of today, and, for the most part, conservatives. Here one finds, among many such favorites, Eliot O'Hara, Maurice Compris, Anthony Thieme, Marian P. Sloane, Charles P. and Emile A. Gruppe, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Aldro T. Hibbard, Stanley Woodward, Gordon Grant, Polly Nordell, Umberto Romano, Susan Ricker Knox.

Mrs. Courtland Butler, in charge of the gallery, offers the same gracious hospitality which is to be encountered in all the summer galleries. Meeting the visitors year after year, she has as good an opportunity to mark their progress as they have to observe trends in painting. She says, "The public is beginning to be picture-conscious. People are becoming more intelligent in viewing."

* * *

Children, now trained in school in art appreciation and taught the technique of painting more than they ever were in the past, are among the most interesting visitors of the season. On August 7 the association held its children's day. Any child wishing to do so could enter a contest requiring the writing, there in the gallery, of a composition about his favorite exhibit, giving the reasons for his choice. Two prizes were given, each a drawing by some member-contributor.

In July, I ran into Edmund Klotz, president of the association, walking around with gay posters under his arm, requesting the owners of automobiles and proprietors of little shops to display the announcement of the August carnival. This jolly event, which occupied three days, was arranged in the grounds of the association, between the spacious gallery, which was originally a storage warehouse, and the picturesque dock with its faces. All the side shows and all the booths and counters of this annual event were in the hands of the members, and the purpose was to earn money to maintain the gallery and pay for the building. William E. Atwood started the exhibitions when, more than fifteen years ago, he invited about a score of artists to exhibit in his studio, out on the Gloucester moors. Later the association was formed.

Not far from the North Shore gallery, the Gloucester Society of Artists, Incorporated, provides another place for exhibiting for those who have reached their quota in the former, for here again one finds the works of Umberto Romano, Emile and Charles Gruppe, Gordon Grant, Gertrude Tonsberg, Anthony Thieme. Here are some 200 items as varied in subject as in authorship.

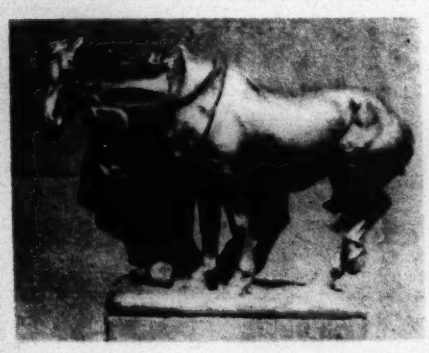
* * *

Rockport, about five miles away, is a pleasant drive from Gloucester, along a curving shore with little blue coves aglitter in the summer light. Recently the artists unexpectedly were pushed into the limelight through a controversy over a Sabbath-day closing law of 1692 which some earnest selectman has just urged into enforcement. Like Provincetown, Rockport has many students, and a number of members of the Rockport Art Association, including its president, Aldro T. Hibbard, are busy with summer classes. Mrs. Clyde C. (Ethel H.) Bathurst, marine painter and wife of a sculptor, as curator of the association's gallery for more than ten years, does not remember ever selling a picture on Sunday. That is the most important day for visitors, however, she tells me, for on that day business men who wish to purchase may see the exhibition, and then usually they send their wives there during the week to obtain the paintings they desire.

The exhibition is a comparatively small one, but an interesting one nevertheless. The gallery adjoins the lovely old tavern building which the association has made its headquarters. Not only is there a marked absence of the perplexing modern patterns, such as, in the opinion of Mr. Hibbard, "might have something to do with designs for wall paper but should never be framed and given a title," but there is little that one might call provocative. It is interesting to observe the effort being made by certain well-known artists to produce small canvases, as well executed as their larger ones, for a price within the range of some admirers who cannot afford their larger works.

At Eastport and Boothbay, Maine; at Mystic, Conn.; at Manchester, Vt., and Newport, R. I., and elsewhere one finds artists and schools of art, active during the summer months, but this tour of the galleries will finish at Old Lyme. This is no "colony," this group of artists whom I find settled in that lovely landscape of Connecticut. Here, it would seem, is aristocracy, in the word's best sense. In the graceful, gray-shingled building of the Lyme Art Association, sheltered by magnificent maples and

(Continued on page 12)



"Winter Noon," by Anna Hyatt Huntington. Sculpture Shown at the Ogunquit, Maine, Art Center

"Portrait of Sam Hershey," by Maurice Compris, a Member of the North Shore Arts Association, Gloucester, Mass., and Shown There

"Wharf Scene," by R. B. Rogers, of the Provincetown Art Group, on Display at Provincetown

# Among the New Books

## Gauguin as Discovered and Made Understandable by His Son

**My Father, Paul Gauguin**, by Pola Gauguin. London: Cassell. 18s. New York: Knopf. $3.75.

ANOTHER LIFE OF Gauguin, the second to appear this year! But this one is by Gauguin's son, who himself has become a painter and who grew up in intimate domestic contact with the Gauguin legend of which most writers have been merely spectators. They saw, some of them, it is true, at first hand, the successful young banker who deserted everything, even his wife and children, for painting, who stood apart from the movement of his time and who finally, exasperated by the money values of middle-class society, sought to escape from them in the, alas, ruined innocence of Tahiti and the Marquesas.

The controversies which he caused by his life and his work recall painfully the D. H. Lawrence quarrel. But Mette, Paul Gauguin's Danish wife, though she had no great understanding of the necessities of her husband's character, saw that most of these spectators have taken too crude a view. In neither Jean de Rotonchamps' and Charles Morice's biographies did she find a true portrait; and in Mr. Somerset Maugham's Strickland ("The Moon and Sixpence") she found not a single one of her husband's traits.

* * *

One might have expected her to confirm the existence of fanaticism, but she is clear that that quality, so common in the lover of liberty who is driven into a corner by society, was not in Paul Gauguin. "He was a strong man," she said to her son, "both in his disposition and in his actions, without malice or suspicion. Perhaps he was rather inconsiderate in his candor and in acting according to his convictions, but he was always calm and consistent without fanaticism."

As one reads his son's sensitive and sympathetic biography, this point is clear. Gauguin was an unco-ordinated man of deep feelings and there was an impediment in the expression of them. His simplicity was subject to a strange internal irritant. In his revolt against the standards of his time he was indeed tragically neglected and persecuted by turns, but his own solution, like D. H. Lawrence's, was too great a simplification of the issues. Like the author of "The Plumed Serpent," Gauguin was haunted by his own civilization and mentality when he sought to regain contact with the lost primeval rhythms.

The weakness of his temperament becomes evident when one compares any native art with his. Gauguin's remains, when all is said and done, an idealization, a European's decorations on native themes. It is the measure of Gauguin's lack of co-ordination that, despite the depth of feeling which seems to have been there, he fell into the half-measures of decorative art and, indeed, connotes weakness or incompletion and not strength. This, at least, is true of the Tahitian work if not of his work in Brittany.

The story behind Paul Gauguin's struggles to set free the forces he felt within himself will always be fascinating, for there was a dramatic logic in his behavior. Allowing for some self-pity, some dramatic exaggeration in the letters he wrote to his wife after their forced separation, one would say he felt this more deeply than she did. He was deceived by the simple character of Mette, the Danish governess, as he was by the simplicity of the Tahitians. People belong to the society which made them, and Gauguin never understood this. There is, then, the heroic phase of the struggle to paint and to sell his pictures, but when at last the moderns found their place, Gauguin, like Van Gogh, found himself outside the movement. The powerful, decided and even arrogant Gauguin and the humble little Dutchman were alike in the religious intensity of their struggle.

But Gauguin became garish and spectacular in his growing isolation. As the blows of poverty, misunderstanding and violent disappointment fell upon him, he hardened his shell. The brawling artist who comes back shouting from the Pacific to install himself and his monkey among a continuous audience of hangers-on in the studio of the Rue Vercensetorix, and who then, back in the Marquesas, gets the reputation of a town drunk by the priests and police; that is the shell he shows to the world. Strindberg, who visited him in Paris and who was temperamentally suited to understand him, was among the few who could see that there was something vital and sincere within the shell.

* * *

Pola Gauguin was seven years old when he saw his father. He had come to Denmark impulsively hoping for reconciliation with Mette, but the cool, equable Danish temperament, with its fixed ideas, was not capable of understanding the artist. A firm Philistinism closed its door upon him. This was Pola's last sight of his father and he became a legend, revived again and again as the letters came and Mette, uncomprehending, put her case. To seek the truth in the legend became a natural task for the son, and from his privileged position he has fulfilled the task with judgment and has drawn especially a picture of the early married life of his parents which is both charming and valuable.

V. S. PRITCHETT

DRAWING OF EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY BY FRANCISCA BOLLES

## Edna St. Vincent Millay Rhymes a Conversation

**Conversation at Midnight**, by Edna St. Vincent Millay. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

MISS MILLAY is the most publicized, if not the most distinguished, of our modern poets. She has contributed sonnets to our poetic literature which bid to be regarded as among the finest produced in this generation. Her progress, as her carefully-wrought volumes appear year after year, has been a joy both to the critic and poetry lover. Now we have her latest volume.

"Conversation at Midnight" is in effect a long and loosely contrived poem which falls into no known form. It is most like a play, except that there is scarcely any action and no plot. Six men have gathered in the home of Ricardo, a wealthy and cultured bachelor, for dinner. In addition to the host, there are Anselmo, a priest; Merton, a rich stock-broker, interested in art and literature; John, a poor but competent portrait painter; Pygmalion, a successful short-story writer, and Carl, a poet and Communist.

The poem records their after-dinner conversation, which ranges from Communism, the decay of the Capitalistic State to the growing of mushrooms and horse racing. Now, we assume that Miss Millay intended this book to be received as a poem, so we are concerned, first of all, with it as poetry. Miss Millay requests her readers to consider it as "a dialogue throughout, to think of it in terms of a play." This seems a confusing of intent and a thing which a poet must not do. If we set out to write a play we must first consider the result as a play, even though it may be a poetic play. The crux of the matter is: Nine tenths of "Conversation at Midnight" is not remotely related to poetry, per se.

The conversation of Ricardo's guests is uninteresting as well as slightly vulgar; in short, it must have been a very dull evening for the host, who, on the whole, seems the most admirable of the lot. Miss Millay has made one concession to the art which she has so assiduously practiced: she allows her characters to speak for the most part in rhyme. However, she succeeds only in having a great deal of her rimed lines sound like excerpts from Ogden Nash.

A poet must always be bound to translate his subject matter into a kind of vision, lifted somewhat above the commonplace and transubstantiated into the realm of impassioned utterance. There is none of that here, though Miss Millay has ever been a master of the chiseled phrase and the inevitable word.

It is an admirable thing for any artist to discover a new and better way of expressing his art. There may be other ways of writing poetry than the ones which have been used for so long, but this can hardly be one. A poem must ever be a thing grown somewhat finer than its ideas, an experience in the mind of the poet over a bridge of beauty to his reader. It may be propaganda, but it must be the mercurial propaganda of poetry. So far, we have found no better way, and "Conversation at Midnight" seems little likely to throw any light on the search.

JOHN RITCHEY

## For the Deck Chair

**Stubbs at Fifty**, by Guy Pocock. London: Dent. 7s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE CHARACTER of middle-aged bachelor who leaves his job in order to go through a process of "finding himself" is a good stock-in-trade for the humorous novelist. Mr. Pocock's bachelor schoolmaster is endowed with a comfortable income — a great help in the search-for-self process — and a charming and good-natured niece who takes her uncle in hand and shows him the pseudo-intellectual ropes of Bloomsbury-juxta-Chelsea. Mr. Stubbs plays with surrealism, abstract and other more local forms of art, is intrigued by modern music, "advanced" theaters, shirts, beards, wide-brimmed hats and various modern movements and paraphernalia pleasurably burlesqued by the author. Stubbs finally does not so much "find himself" as return to a pleasanter edition of his former shell.

This is a light-hearted, slightly sentimental story a little reminiscent in atmosphere of William J. Locke and to be recommended as easy fare at sea, in trains or in between more serious meals.

E. M. P.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# Women in Three Worlds

**Women Must Choose**, by Hilary Newitt. London: Victor Gollancz, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

WOMEN WHO KNEW that this book was in preparation looked for its arrival upon the bookstalls with peculiar interest, because they knew that—written by a woman who is young, who is accustomed to methods of trained investigation, and who is well versed in modern European languages—it would in all probability contain matter which the women of this particular moment of history particularly required to know.

Nobody has been disappointed. As Miss Storm Jameson says, in a clear-sighted preface, it is a book which is really "indispensable to an accurate and proper understanding of the situation of modern woman."

Miss Newitt approaches her subject from three angles. First, she touches upon the dissatisfaction expressed by older feminists at the "indifference" displayed by the younger generation of women, an indifference she explains by saying that the modern girl differs from her predecessors in being a "product of an age which presents its youth with problems which appear almost insoluble." Then she proceeds to examine these problems, firstly from the standpoint of fascism, secondly from the standpoint of communism, thirdly from the standpoint of democratic countries.

* * *

The largest part of the book has been devoted to the position in which women find themselves under the totalitarian régime of Germany, Italy and Austria. Miss Newitt has been at pains to make use of official reports, to dig up official statistics, to quote from speeches made by those who are responsible for the National Socialist organization. From personal touch with conditions she can speak from experience.

She shows that the women workers of Germany have been made the objects of experimentation. She shows them dismissed from occupations and recalled at the dictates of the state. She deals with the education of the new Germany, with the Hitler Youth Movement, and enters upon a detailed description of the network of organization which covers every department of the country's women—the Land Year, the Household Year, the Girls' Labor Service, the National Mother Service, the Home Economy Department and the rest, over which the Frauenschaft, under Frau Scholtz-Klink, holds sway.

In Italy, matters are rather less drastic. Miss Newitt points out that women have never been so strongly organized there as in Germany, nor had they, before the advent of a dictatorship, advanced so far. Moreover, the fact that young Italy is now occupied in fascist activities is regarded as "protection" enough for the future state. The standard of living is rapidly sinking under the campaigns of armaments and of war. But still, Italy's women do not protest. Every department of their lives is ordered by the state.

In approaching the subject of women under the Communistic system of Soviet Russia, Miss Newitt seems less at home. Communism, like fascism, she points out, sweeps away the women's movement—or claims to—but it does so for an opposite reason from that put forward by the totalitarian state. Woman, according to communistic doctrines, is already fully emancipated, fully equalized with men, so why worry? And Miss Newitt quotes largely from the Socialist doctrines of Marx, who, as early as 1866, was proclaiming that the working class struggle against capitalism would never succeed until women were freed from their economic bondages.

She gives interesting statistics, moreover, which go to prove that, with the advent of the Soviet system, women have found doors open and undefended, and have entered their heritage as workers, if not on as wholesale a scale as men, at least in numbers which prove their willingness to undertake the labors of wife, mother and worker all at the same time.

* * *

Finally, Miss Newitt turns to democracy as seen in the Western countries of Europe. Only under democracy, she explains, is it still possible for a feminist movement to exist. But the countries which practice democracy are themselves at the crossroads of social, economic and political decisions, and women are compelled to choose. Under democracy, women have become aware of solid ground beneath their feet not felt by women under any other system of government. But that solid ground indicates responsibility.

Miss Newitt forwards no ultimatum. Her detachment may in itself be a kind of guide. Only the democrat is allowed to think for himself—so much is sure enough.

P. L.

# The 1825 Russian Revolution

**The First Russian Revolution, 1825. The Decembrist Movement, Its Origins, Development and Significance**, by Anatole G. Mazour. University of California Press. $4.

HISTORY IS NO moribund branch of scholarship nowadays. Ancient struggles of ancient ideas are being fought now with all the old, fierce determination. Historical events assume a new aspect in the light of current politics. The speech of Marquis Posa in Schiller's play makes headlines because of the applause with which his romantic appeals to liberty is greeted in German theaters. Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" gave rise to such fervors in the audience of the Comédie Française some years ago that the French authorities seriously considered canceling performances of the play.

* * *

Professor Mazour's book is a scholarly appraisal of the first phase of Russian internal struggle. To be sure, the Decembrists (so named because their unsuccessful revolt took place on Dec. 14, 1825, of the Russian calendar) were not social and political revolutionaries as the term is understood now. Their main objective was to establish a constitutional monarchy and to liberate serfs. Their "class origin" was of the highest nobility. Many of them were princes. Their methods were formation of secret societies influenced by the ideas of Free Masons. They chose to strike during the interregnum following the death of the disappointing Tsar Alexander I, who started as a liberal and ended as a tyrant. In the choice between Alexander's two brothers, Nicholas and Constantine, for the accession to the throne, the Decembrists leaned toward the elder, Constantine, the legitimate heir, who had secretly renounced the throne in favor of Nicholas while Alexander was still living. The slogan of the Decembrists, "For Constantine and Constitution," gave rise to the anecdote that during the uprising someone in the crowd asked if Constitution was the wife of Constantine.

The Decembrists were defeated, five of them hanged, many exiled to Siberia. The Siberian exile, to which the Decembrists were followed by their wives, inspired the Russian poet, Nekrasov, to write his epic, "Russian Women."

* * *

The ideals and methods of the conspirators may seem naïve to a contemporary reader familiar with the efficiency of modern civil upheavals. Equally strange and romantic seem the lectures that the doomed men delivered in their testimony and in personal letters to the Tsar, with long discussions of political and social justice. The American reader will be interested in the influence that the ideals of the young United States exerted on the Russian revolutionists: "The United States, by virtue of its form of government, has forced Europe into rivalry with her" (p. 275). The influence of the United States is also seen in the project of the formation of a new state, the United Slavs, in which liberated Poland was to join along with other Slav nations.

Anatole G. Mazour has succeeded in making his book interesting to the general reader and the student alike. For the latter, there is an exhaustive bibliography, mostly in Russian, and a serviceable index.

N. S.

# The Book Window

## A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

**Edna St. Vincent Millay and Her Times**, by Elizabeth Atkins (University of Chicago Press, $3). A dissertation of more than 250 pages by a professor of English, setting forth an eulogy upon her favorite poet.

**Howard Russell Butler** (Princeton University Press, $3.50). An illustrated appreciation by F. Newlin Price of an American landscape and marine painter.

**Fifteenth Annual of Advertising Art** (Book Service, $6) contains reproductions of advertising art displayed by the Art Directors Club of New York in the annual exhibition of 1936.

**New Ways in Photography**, by Jacob Deschin (Whittlesey House, $2.75), gives detailed guidance for the camera hobbyist.

*Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

**The Waverly Novels and Their Critics**, by James T. Hillhouse (University of Minnesota Press. $3.50). The history of the adverse and favorable criticism of Scott's novels, with an attempt to explain the course of his literary reputation.

**Pamela's Daughters**, by Utter and Needham (Macmillan, $3.50). A literary history of the heroines of English prose fiction, giving the social background from which they were created.

**Two Years**, by Alberto Albertini (Viking, $2.75). Scholarly adaptation of an old legend based on the deeds and aspirations of the early Christians. The action takes place in Rome in the fourth century.

**Elizabeth of England**, by Natalie Hays Hammond (Kamin, $2.50). A historical romantic tragedy in blank verse.

**Composers of Yesterday**, compiled and edited by David Ewen (H. W. Wilson, $5). A companion work to "Composers of Today." Contains biographies of 241 composers.

# Pollock, Unknown Patriot

**Oliver Pollock**, by James Alton James. New York: D. Appleton-Century. $4.

IN WARS, EVEN victors are often slow and inconsiderate debtors, and a merchant who had bitter experience of this fact is the subject of James Alton James's book. Pollock is described as an unknown patriot who provided the financial support for George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Northwest in the American War of Independence and who in so doing made the greatest money contribution of any individual to the Revolutionary cause. This last contention is one that would be difficult of establishment on behalf of any writer's hero, after the dispersal of commercial records that takes place during a century and a half and in view of the comparable claims to be made for Robert Morris or Haym Salomon, not to mention John Langdon.

Nevertheless, such biographies as this and the relatively recent discovery of Salomon are interesting as indicating an eventual awareness of the significance of the men who provide supplies on which an army marches. Through this one runs a skein, too, of the trade rivalries out of which wars and alliances grow, as illustrated in the competition of Spanish, French, British and Americans for the trade that coursed down the Ohio and Mississippi through New Orleans in the 1770's.

Professor James's work is interesting in the description it gives of commercial and everyday life of that time and region. The writing is prosaic in style and the arrangement of facts is that of an historian rather than a dramatist; nevertheless, the research involved commands respect and the vigor of the events related gives intenseness to a portion of the volume.

The action has to do in the main with Clark's expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes. These have been the center of an earlier "Life" of Clark by Professor James.

The trials of Mr. Pollock arise out of the enthusiasm with which he early threw himself into the American cause, allowing Clark to draw bills on him as mercantile agent for the colonies in New Orleans, and expecting to be paid in shipments of flour or other produce from Virginia. His situation was complicated when he drew as directed upon a French firm for $65,814 and found his bill protested because the Virginia Legislature had failed to ship the tobacco to cover the order. Reduced to bankruptcy and his extensive Louisiana property sold or confiscated, he was imprisoned in Havana and, after reaching Philadelphia, spent years importuning Congress before his claims were recognized in sufficient portion to enable him to clear his debts and his name.

T. N.


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# . . Art-Bound Coast

(Continued from Page 9)

elms, I look around me and tell myself, "Here they are sure of themselves." For want of a more definitive term I must say that "beauty" surrounds me on every hand.

These are painters and sculptors who have weathered the post-war, and some of them the pre-war, period of rebellion against tradition. No students go out in groups to the coves of Old Lyme, or gather in shacks to rebel against the established order. The prize winner at this year's exhibition is a painting by Everett Warner—"Dinner for Two"—a picture of three cats, the mother and her two kittens, lifelike enough to make one expect to hear a purr.

"Tropical Tapestry," by Will Howe Foote; "A Bahama Reef," by Harry L. Hoffman; "Northwest Breezes," by Guy Wiggins; "Forest Sentries," by Frank V. DuMond, to mention only a few of the exhibits, satisfy a fundamental need. The association has 37 artist members, of whom 30 own homes in Lyme or Old Lyme. Few of them were born in Connecticut, but for many years most of them have made this district their home. They are represented in more than 70 permanent collections in museums of America and other lands. Miss May Wiggins, who sits at the door and graciously welcomes the visitor to this thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the association, is the daughter of the late Carleton Wiggins, a member of the National Academy, who joined the association in 1904. He painted for some years in Cornwall, England, and exhibited his pictures of sheep and cattle at the Royal Academy. "These hills," Miss Wiggins recalls, "were full of cattle in those days." Her brother is Guy Wiggins, also of Lyme, who directs a school in Essex, Connecticut.

Lyme is fragrant with memories of past masters. Henry W. Ranger, landscape painter, came in 1900. The first exhibition was held in 1902 in the public library. Among those first artists to display their work there was Childe Hassam, Frank V. DuMond, William Howe Foote, and Louis Paul Dessar have been with the association from the beginning. Gifford Beal, who is not now connected with it, was one of the original group. Out of the 37 members, 18 are members of the National Academy. The old Griswold mansion, where the association was founded, retains, in paintings on its dining-room panels, the work of artists widely known—among them Willard L. Metcalf, Childe Hassam, William H. Howe and Henry R. Poore.

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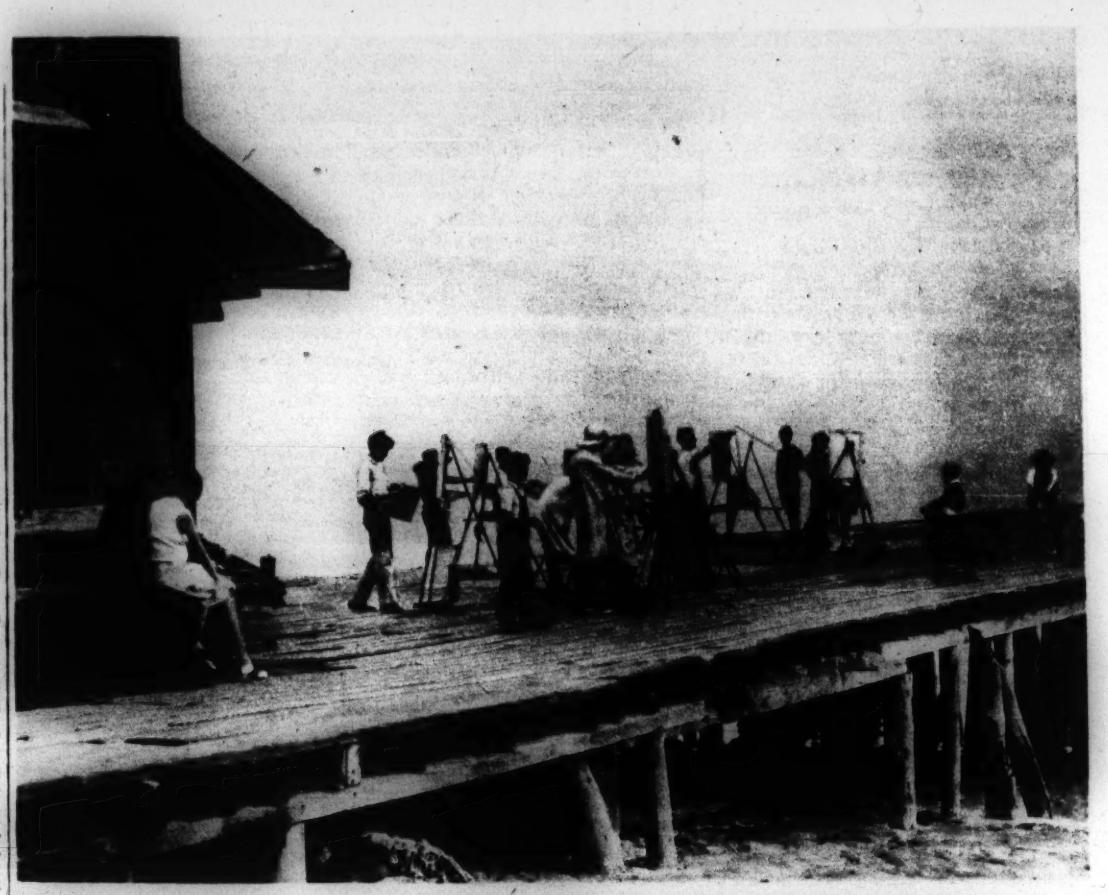

## For Vacationists

THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR states in the United States now contain national forests readily accessible to large numbers of people.

Last year's attendance at national forests aggregated 71,648,499, a gain of 13,100,482 over the preceding year. These estimates of the Forest Service are inflated, of course, by the fact that many people visit a number of different forests during the year, or make repeated visits to the same forest.

A break-down of figures classifies the visitors thus: Summer home owners and guests, 849,785; hotel and resort guests, 1,792,364; campers, 2,458,425; picnickers, 6,790,920; visiting motorists, horsemen, hikers, etc., 11,969,905; transient motorists en route elsewhere, 47,787,100.

This popular use of the forests enhances their public value and yields a larger return on the heavy investment in roads and other improvements. Moreover, local communities in the vicinity of the forests benefit from the money the visitors bring in.

Considerable improvement has been made in national forest camp grounds, particularly in view of the growing use of automobile trailers. There are now more than 6000 improved public camp grounds, 731 having been added last year.

Privileges for occupancy of the forests by outdoor resorts, summer camps and summer homes are in increasing demand. The greater permanency of this type of improvement calls for more careful planning, to prevent conflict with the economic utilization of the forests' natural resources. The Forest Service, therefore, now employs a number of technicians in landscape planning and recreational development and management, to assure preservation and permanent values.

PROVINCETOWN AND PROVINCETOWN ART

"Village Church," by Harold Holmes Wrenn (Directly Above), Is Part of the Exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association. . . . A Typical View of Artists and Some Young Models on the Wharf at Provincetown Appears at the Top of the Page

## Progress for Algeria

FOR 1800 MILES the roadbed of the trans-Sahara Desert railroad projected by the French Government will be entirely flat, necessitating but three cuts and one viaduct. The route, as surveyed, extends south from Oran, in Algeria, to Gao on the Niger river, thence to Niamey, connecting with the new railroad through Dahomey to the Gulf of Guinea. The Sahara railroad, estimated to cost $200,000,000, would bring "darkest Africa" within two and a half days' travel of Algiers, capital of Algeria, which observed the centenary of French occupation in 1930.

Algeria's northern territory reaches inland about 350 miles, its four southern territories extending indefinitely into the desert. The coastal area, called the Tell, 50 to 100 miles wide, consists of fertile plains and valleys, scientifically cultivated by their European owners. Beyond lies the tableland of the Shat, 3000 feet elevation. The Atlas mountains, attaining altitudes of 7000 feet, divide the country from the desert.

Under French occupancy, Algeria has prospered. The ports have been improved, more than 3000 miles of railroads and 4000 miles of excellent roads have been built, and agriculture has made great strides.

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# We Wait for Lions to Arrive

OF THE MANY MILES of soft, dusty road, curving hither and thither throughout the 8000 square miles of the Kruger National Park, in the Union of South Africa, none is more ordinary, or more romantic, than the one now called the "Jock of the Bushveld" road.

It runs eastward, toward the sea, and is a tiny bit of the original track made by transport wagons, loaded at Lorenzo Marques harbor, and trekked, at three miles an hour (the pace of the ox), for hundreds of ascending miles into the Highveld interior, when Johannesburg gold was first spilling out upon the world. It really is the old Trichart road, named after the sturdiest among those sturdy wagoners; now, the little piece of it, preserved because the area of the Kruger National Park happens to include it, is renamed to commemorate the beloved hero of Fitzpatrick's dog story.

* * *

Dawn . . . and a camp astir: the crackle of open wood fires: native camp boys murmuring like double bassoons: at each occupied hut is a car, more or less in readiness for the opening of the camp gate—for early morning is the time of times for seeing lions.

For ourselves—we wished only to travel on the "Jock of the Bushveld" road. We'd seen game in quite unbelievable quantities for a whole week, and this last day would be a prowl—at the prescribed 12 miles an hour—for the history of the land's sake. If game appeared—well and good. If not—then also well and good.

Presently cars were pouring through the open gate, and lost in the thick morning mist.

Within two miles of leaving the camp gate we seemed alone, and might have been the last two women and the only two-seater in the continent of Africa.

The famous old road was straight and narrow—its dust disciplined by a night of mist. Small, sparse trees with eccentric shapes, saturated moss, and long, white thorns, showed through the slowly moving mist . . . and, at the roadside, three lion cubs!

We stopped, but kept the engine running. This interested the trio in a matter-of-fact sort of way. They used a slow-motion, won't-be-left-behind formula, by which the cub in the rear slowly moved in front of the other two and flopped down, whereupon the one behind rose softly and did the same thing, which soon brought them close to the car.

Three enthralling little creatures, but often so like any familiar family of cats, that one had to laugh!

* * *

Presently the cubs lost interest in us, and their retreat left us in no doubt that the audience was over.

But was it? Not if the human mother of three human cubs read the signs.

"Those cubs have been told to stay around these parts until the grown-ups return," she declared.

Which was why sunset found us there again. Even before we had taken our stance, the cubs emerged from the grass, their little round ears purpling in the low sunlight, and lay in a semi-circle on the road before us. Behind them the road led through the narrow donga and curved suddenly into a thicket on the other side.

Presently, from behind the thicket, and right in the middle of the road, a splendid lioness appeared. Seeing our car, she halted, raised her head slightly, then proceeded toward us along the road as though it was clear. A moment later another appeared upon the road, then another, and yet another—each in turn halted at sight of us, and then moved silently onward, until, on the short bit of road before us, were three cubs and four marching lionesses. We closed the windows of the car!

* * *

It was a pretty homecoming. The cubs rose, and frolicked toward the great creatures as they passed. But the grown-ups were preoccupied, and ignored the charming overtures. The first two pushed past the car, rocking it a little as they did so, and sniffed from corner to corner of the large tin box strapped behind. The other two made for a clearing at the road side, where the cubs joined them, and an odd mixture of play and preoccupation followed.

Making no progress with the cold corners of the tin box, the leaders wandered to a grim-looking little tree, and sharpened their claws—as cats might—tearing the bark to ribbons. Very fittingly, there was an enormous notice on the tree, which read, "Stay in your car. Keep on the road," in two languages.

But night was falling; it was more than time for a quiet get-away.. D. K. R.

Mrs. D. K. Reynolds, Photo

"A Lioness Appeared" . . . on the "Jock of the Bushveld" Road, Kruger National Park

## Hand-Made Utensils

Peasants in the heavily forested districts of northeast Poland show great skill in woodwork. Nearly all make their own spoons and wooden cooking utensils. Some also make wooden shovels and even harrows. The only tools used are an ax and a knife.

## Crisis in Cloves

There is some disquiet among Indian traders in London because of a control of the Zanzibar clove industry that is being introduced by the government of that British protectorate. The question has been referred both to Whitehall and to Simla, and is being studied in both places.

It appears that, owing to depression in the clove trade, a business upon which the prosperity of Zanzibar largely depends, a measure for systematizing it has been introduced into the local legislative council by the government of that protectorate. This measure sets up a clove-growers' association under government auspices to buy the crop from the cultivators and resell it to approved exporters at controlled prices.

These exporters are mostly Indians, who complain that the proposed scheme will adversely affect their business. Their case is being presented in London by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a leading Bombay merchant, who is pressing for the appointment of a Royal Commission to go into the question.

## *Today's Contributors . .*

THIS TIME of the year usually marks the beginning of a period of agricultural fruition which continues into October, at least in the northern hemisphere. So the harvest fields become a center of the utmost importance, and DONALD GRANT, one of the ablest reporters on the Des Moines Register and Tribune, takes us into the heat and turmoil of Iowa's rich farmland, to convey a real sense of the threshing activities now under way.

JANET MABIE has been a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

The matter of proper housing is one which concerns the people of many countries. One American solution appears to be nearing completion at Greenbelt, Md., near Washington, D. C. The project is described by M. E. GILFOND, Director of the Division of Information, Resettlement Administration, Washington.

VERNE LINDERMAN, who writes of the annual Santa Barbara Fiesta, is Monitor correspondent in that delightful California city. HAROLD HOSSON, transporting us in an instant from the Pacific shores to the Orkney Islands, is a member of the Monitor's London editorial staff. ROBIN ENGLAND, who contributes the Magazine Editorial, also is a resident of England, even as his name implies. PEARL STRACHAN, a member of the Monitor's Boston staff, recently has returned from an expedition to some of the summer art centers she describes. She found that the ideals of sound craftsmanship, which are in the contributing tradition of art expression, dominate the endeavor of painters and sculptors who carry on their activities in New England during the warmer months.

## Greek Coins Found

Greek coins dating back to the fourth century B. C. have been discovered by M. Henri Rolland, French archaeologist, in the ruins of an Hellenic citadel excavated at Saint-Blaise, near the delta of the Rhone River.

This five-sided citadel, with a tower at the west end, was erected by the Greeks, founders of Marseilles, on the Plateau of Saint-Blaise, to repulse the attacks of Barbarian invaders. The ancient fort, despite the passage of centuries, is in a good state of preservation. One of the walls is 20 feet thick in places.

Its age was determined partly by the coins found there, but chiefly by the débris of Attic vases molded, in all probability, almost 500 years B. C. At that time Marseilles was the advance guard, in western Europe, of Greek civilization. However, this citadel was in use even before the arrival of the Greeks, as 24 primitive shafts of stone found within the walls indicate.


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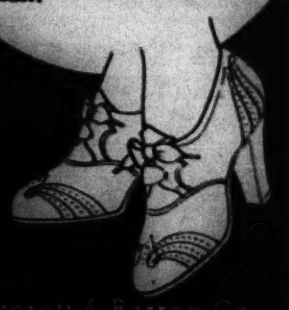
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A FASCINATING PROJECT in one of the Civilization Classes of The Principia Upper School. The three students in this photograph made ship models to illustrate their oral reports on Elizabethan ships. One model shows the ship still in the cradle before launching; the other is a cross-section view illustrating the details of the interior and of the rigging.


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# . . Epic of Harvest Time

(Continued from Page 2)

his farm as a free, independent capitalistic producer of corn and hogs and wheat—at a fair price.

The frontier was gone. There were no new lands to open up when hard times came and mortgages were foreclosed. Without abandoning his essential independence, the farmer came to know his freedom couldn't mean much when corn sold at 10 cents. So he met with his neighbors at schoolhouses and churches, signed corn-hog contracts and agreed to "go along with Henry Wallace."

Whether you credit the New Deal or the drought with raising prices is an academic question to the farmer of the Midwest, who is able once more to stand in his field and look across the rows of broad-leaved corn with some pride and some expectation of profit.

Nor is the farmer fooling himself that the "farm problem" is solved. The rich farmlands of the Midwest form no "dust bowl," but erosion has done its work—and the fight against soil erosion has just begun. Overproduction—with lush crops and low prices—is still a danger that is not past. Farm tenancy is growing, although the tenant farmer of the Midwest is no peasant.

The Midwest farmer is a friendly man—whether it means helping his neighbor at threshing time or passing the time of day with a stranger, and then diving down to his fruit cellar to give the stranger an apple or two to take with him.

Paved roads and automobiles give the Midwest farmer easy access to the city. His schools often are not inferior to city schools. The farmer has his newspaper, his radio. He meets with his city cousin as an intellectual and cultural equal. He knows the latest slang and the latest dance tune.

There is a special kind of insight given the man whose life is spent cultivating the land. His life is a kind of partnership with nature. He wants rain in the spring, but if it rains too steadily he won't be able to get his plowing done. Without rain, the seed won't grow, but if it rains too hard the seed will wash out of the ground. Hail may strip his young grain. Drought may blight it. Dampness may rot it, or bring the rust to his wheat.

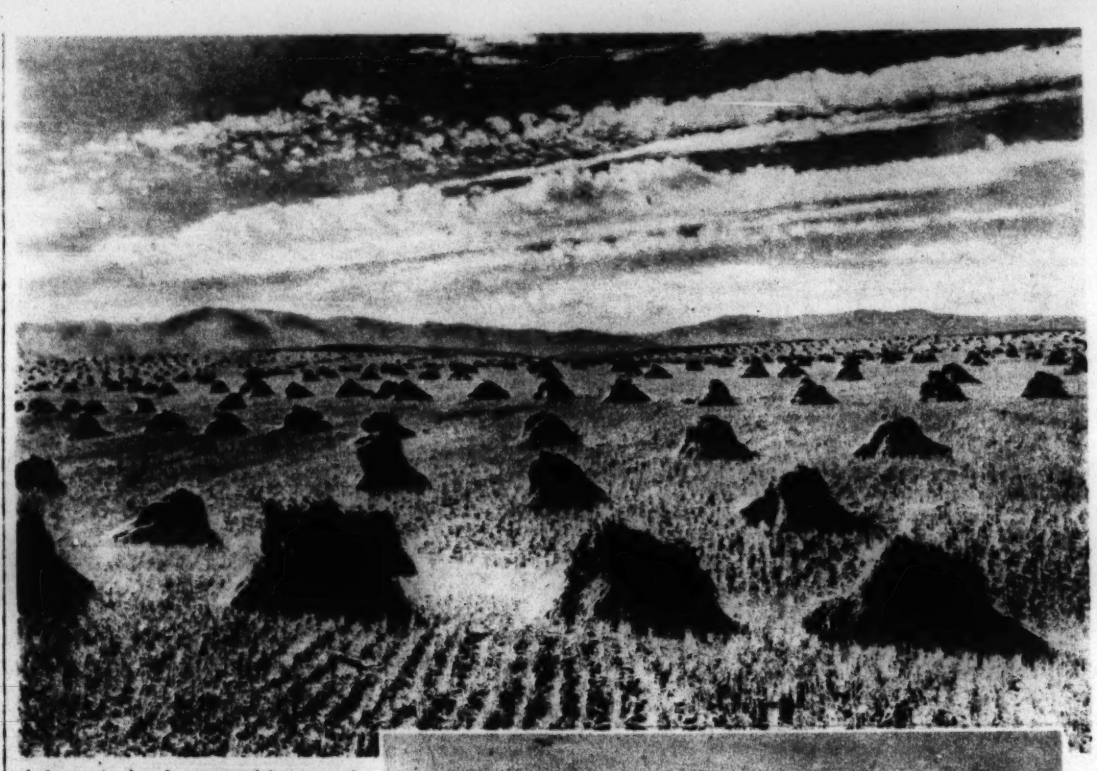
So the farmer complains . . . but with the voice of a faithful wife who scolds her husband because she loves him. Farm families are big families. Boys are useful in the fields, but the girls may put on overalls and work in the fields, too. Farming is a family enterprise. When farm boys and girls meet at recess at the consolidated schoolhouse they boast of wheat acreages and fat hogs, of well-finished baby beeves.

They join boys and girls of 4-H clubs, study homemaking and animal husbandry. They learn to grow up sturdy, and to be proud they are farmers. If they go off to the city, you can still hear them talking with pride of the "farm back home."

When his children are married, the farmer is happy if he can look out of his window at night and see the lights burning in the windows of his children's houses—on neighboring farms.

Sometimes the Midwest farmer is accused of taking better care of his sleek hogs than of his children, but the charge seldom is justified. He likes all growing things—children, hogs or wheat—and he likes the soil from which springs the harvest.

And in the autumn he brings ripe pumpkins and cornstalks to decorate the white, steepled church on the hill. After the hymns are sung, the farmer, all combed and curried, sits with knowing reverence on Harvest Sunday—and he is not ashamed to praise his God.



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FIELD AND FIELD-WORKER

From the Mississippi West to the Rockies Much of the Farm Land Is Devoted to Wheat Raising. One Western Field Appears Above, While an Iowa Farmer Halts His Tractor, in the Lower Picture, to Take a Long Drink of Cool Water From the Modern Thermos Jug Which Has Replaced the Old-Style Burlap-Covered Jug

## Postman Blows Once

The postman always blows once in Kispest, suburb of Budapest. He blows a loud blast on a post horn, and all those hoping for letters hurry out to the garden gate to see if there is anything for them.

This revival of an ancient custom has come about because one of the younger postmen thought that the modern method of ringing bells when delivering letters was not speedy enough. Now the postmen do not have to trudge the lengthy garden paths.

It is planned to introduce the post horn to all Hungarian villages where the houses are not more than one storey high. There would be too much crush at the gate if the horn were blown in towns with large buildings and apartment blocks.

# No Tourists, Please

IN A DAY when the clank of tourists' money is so eagerly sought by many countries, it is difficult to imagine a land where it is not wanted. The little kingdom of Nepal, on the southern slope of the Himalayan Mountains, between Tibet and India, has a policy of exclusion, and travel is discouraged within its borders.

Nevertheless, some of the world's greatest adventurers visit this section of the Himalayas, for Mt. Everest, the loftiest peak on the earth and the prize of mountain scalers, rears its head above the border between Nepal and Tibet.

The dominant racial strain among Nepal's nearly 6,000,000 people are the Ghurkas, whose Aryan ancestors from Rajputana mixed with the Mongolian aborigines and overran the land in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The natives make excellent soldiers for the British Indian Government, and the kingdom has a well-drilled army.

Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, is situated in a fertile and highly cultivated valley. It is noted for its 2700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all of them lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art. From the lofty mountains, the kingdom stretches into the Terai on the plains of India, and it has abundant forests.

The country's foreign trade is mostly with British India. It exports rice, grain, hides and cattle, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc. Slavery was abolished in 1924 and the freed men were given tracts of land and cash with which to get established.


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# Washington Success Story

KEEN-EYED, FORCEFUL, gray-haired Emma Castella, War Department clerk, is all smiles these days, because she has justified the faith placed in her eight years ago by more than 200 women government workers.

The story goes back to a group of barn-like temporary buildings constructed by the United States during the war, to house women workers who literally could find no suitable place in Washington to live on their modest salaries. Along in 1928 and 1929 it was determined that these buildings must be razed. Plans had been developed for landscaping and beautifying the plaza about the Union Station, where the government hotels stood.

A group of the women got together, laid plans for the financing and building of a small hotel in the same neighborhood. A corporation was formed, stock was sold to those who wished to live in such a hotel, at the approximate rate of $300 for each unit of two shares preferred and one common. The building was constructed and late in the year 1929 the government girls moved in. It was about that time that Emma Castella was elected president of the Bellevue Hotel Corporation and began to discover things.

* * *

Among her discoveries were: (1) that the money paid in by stockholders ostensibly to pay for the land had actually never been applied to that expenditure at all, but had been used in such a way that it represented a total loss; (2) that the corporation had just $200 in the bank as an operating fund; (3) that the corporation owed one business house $40,000 for furnishings, and another one $10,000 for equipment; (4) that the first mortgage totaled around $475,000 and the second $129,000; (5) that more than two thirds of the rooms were occupied by government workers, whose credit was 100 per cent.

Emma Castella surveyed the assets and liabilities, and even at that stage of the game declared her opinion that this proposition was sound, a good investment.

Calmly she went ahead, saw that porters, chambermaids and elevator boys were hired. She approached her fellow stockholders and asked each one to advance two months' rent, if possible. She engaged an accountant, assuring this gentleman that while she was sure he would be paid eventually, she had no idea how soon such a happy event might take place.

* * *

The accountant said this was fair enough—it wouldn't be the first time he'd had to wait for his money. Upon his initial suggestion, Emma Castella then engaged a lawyer upon the same basis.

With the aid of accountants and lawyers, plus her own amazing sense of good management, Emma Castella induced all the creditors to give the girls time to pay.

"Everybody was marvelous to us," she says gratefully. "We made money right from the start. We had a gross intake of $65,000 to $67,000 annually, but, of course, with such a tremendous debt load, stockholders who were not right on the scene may not have realized how well we really were doing."

Right at this point comes one of the most unusual features of the story of Emma Castella and the Bellevue Hotel. Miss Castella has never received one cent of pay for her services to the corporation. Moreover, she did not take advantage of her position to gain personal control of the corporation. She could have done so. Even during the past two years, she could easily have bought up stock for a few cents on the dollar from those not as closely in touch with the corporation's affairs, and who did not realize how well things were going to work out.

On the contrary, Miss Castella spent much time contacting stockholders, explaining things, and urging, "Hold on."

All debts have now been cleared, and practically the only remaining outstanding obligation is the original first mortgage of $475,000, which, incidentally, has been refinanced at a lower rate of interest.

* * *

The preferred stock is expected shortly to pay up all back dividends at 8 per cent, and the common stock will realize its advantage to those original investors—government women for the most part, and some of them now well advanced in years.

It is an attractive little brick hotel—the Bellevue—and it caters to transients, with which the city of Washington is blessed in great numbers almost the year around. Its rates are moderate. At the present time, about 130 stockholders live in the hotel and pay rates averaging $40 a month for their rooms with complete hotel service.

"It is the co-operative spirit which we learned at the first government hotels which has made the Bellevue a success," says Miss Castella modestly.

F. G. O.

Miss Emma Castella (Left), a Government Clerk, Took Over the Management of a Small Washington Hotel Several Years Ago, and Turned a Potential Failure Into a Success. At the Right Miss Castella (Wearing Hat) Is Seen With Miss Eula Glenn, One of the Co-founders of the Hotel, Standing Outside the Building

## Labor's Partnership

Unwillingness on the part of organized labor in Great Britain to participate in profit-sharing schemes is among points that are being taken up in comprehensive investigation into the whole question of partnership in industry that has been started by an expert society in London known as "Political and Economic Planning," or, more shortly, as "P. E. P."

This society calls attention to the fact that the main object of such arrangements often in the past has been "to combat trade unionism" and to make it difficult for workers to strike. This, combined with the secrecy with which many profit-sharing firms surrounded the accountancy of the workers' share of profits, it says, helps to explain labor's initial hostility to profit-sharing.

"Much suspicion," it adds, "remains, but if a scheme represents a clear addition to standard wages and is adequately explained to the employees in advance, it may hope to be considered on its merits."

# Where Do Newspapers Go?

WHEN YOU GO into a corner grocery in the United States and ask for a pound of sugar, you expect to receive it in a neat, strong bag, and are not disappointed. But if you were buying sugar, or almost anything else, in some foreign countries, you likely would receive your purchase wrapped in an old daily newspaper, possibly from your home town, and a duplicate of one you had read months before.

Excess papers are accumulated as "overissue" stock and are sold to brokers who, in turn, find purchasers in foreign countries. The report of the U. S. Department of Foreign Commerce for 11 months ended November, 1936, gives United States exports as 132,483,759 pounds of overissue and old newspapers. The exported paper stock is used, principally, for the wrapping of foods or fruits in foreign markets. However, sanitation methods are tending to discourage this practice.

China was the largest paper importer in 1935, with the demand steadily increasing. Forty-eight million pounds went to Hong Kong and 44,000,000 to other parts of the country. Most of this paper is used for wrapping packages for shipment to other sections of the country; some for lining packing cases and boxes, while a smaller quantity is used in money exchange shops for the wrapping of coins, handled by itinerant peddlers.

Around the rural districts of Harbin, Manchuria, the natives utilize the old newspapers as wall coverings, as a substitute for wall paper. In those climates, too, it serves as an insulator against cold. These people also import similar paper from Japan.

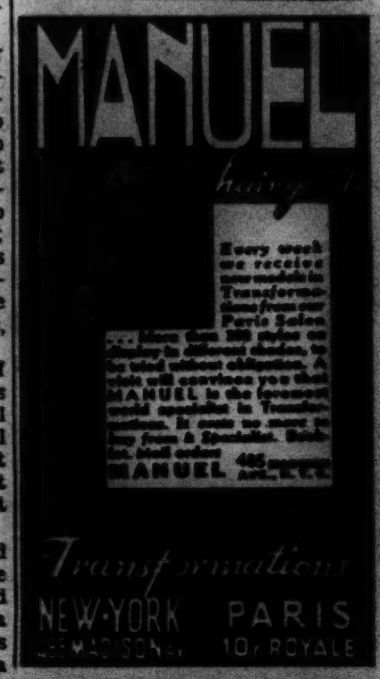
In South China the natives find the old paper useful in the manufacture of firecrackers and paper toys. While it is used in a small way for wall covering, it is more apt to be employed as a base for remanufactured wall paper.

Netherlands East India, the second largest importer during 1935, imported 41,000,000 pounds, the bulk of which was sent to the islands of Java and Madura. The small retailers there cut and paste the newspapers into standard size bags of ½, 1, 3, 10 and 20 catty sizes. A catty is about 1 1-3 pounds.

The Philippine Islands, Mexico and Cuba also were fairly large importers. The Philippines use the paper in the manufacture of paper masks; Cuba for the manufacture of grayboard, from which cardboard boxes are made. Because of Mexico's tax on all papers except such as are sold for reading, the exports to that country are necessarily limited.

Canada, Great Britain and Belgium bought reasonably large lots for remanufacturing purposes; France bought for resale.

M. B. R.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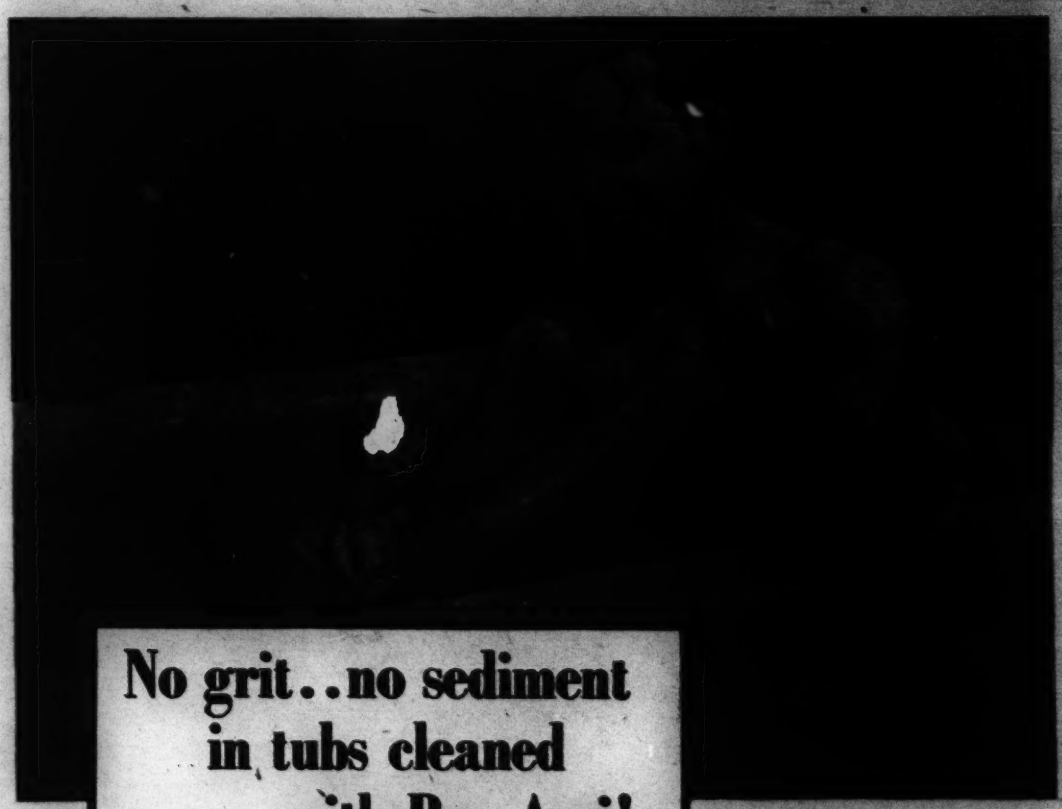

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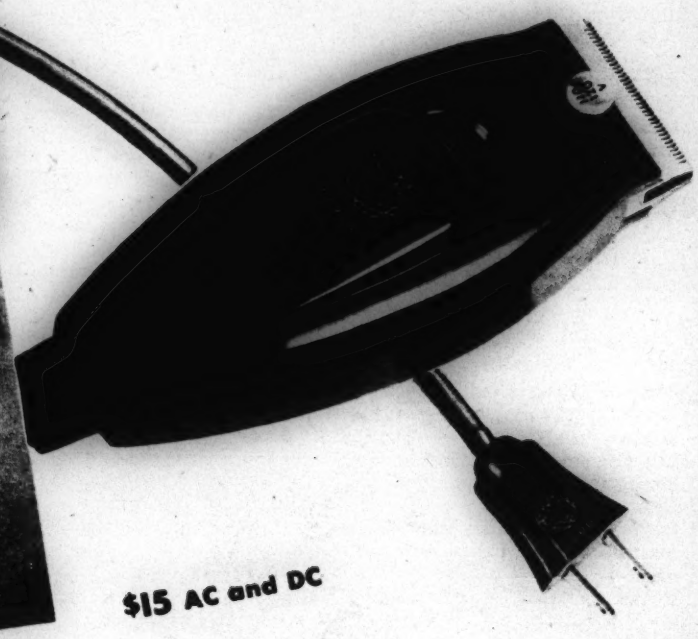

$15 AC and DC

LEANING out of a locomotive window in sunshine, rain or snow toughens any engineer's skin. The train's speed makes a sixty-mile-an-hour wind. Tiny pieces of grit, dust and dirt in the wind bombard the face and nature turns the skin into human leather to survive the punishment.

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